The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Cadiz and Seville Declare for Montpensier for King of Spain.

Further Particulars of the Revolutionary Disturbances in Havana.

Street Encounters Between Citizens and the Volunteers.

A Number of Persons Killed and Many More Wounded.

SPAIN.

Seville and Cadiz Declare for the Duke of Montpensier for King.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

It is rumored that the cities of Seville and Cadiz have proclaimed in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for King of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Mail Contract Cancelled—Reverdy Johnson to Dine at Manchester.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The contract with the Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Steamship Line for carrying the mails between Sydney, New-South Wales and Panama, has been canceled.

Political news to-day is meagre and unimportant.

REVERDY JOHNSON has received and accepted an invitation to dine with the corporate authorities of Manchester some time in February.

CUBA.

The Revolutionary Disturbances in Havana—The Hostility between Citizens and Spanish Volunteers—Men and Women Killed.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25.

Most of the recent troubles between the citizens and soldiers in this city have taken place in the Jesus Maria Ward. Yesterday afternoon these disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on the house-tops fired upon the volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed. At a late hour in the evening the house of Señor ALDAMA, a rich planter, who is suspected of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists, was entered by Police officers, supported by a guard of volunteers, and searched for arms supposed to be hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. The Spaniards assert that this house was one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon. At 9 o'clock on the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre Coffee-house and the Tacon Theatre opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the street. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on outside or on the upper floors of the building. The detachment of volunteers halted, faced the "Louvre" and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal effect. Several Spanish gentlemen, Government employes and officers of the army were killed. Two German merchants, ROCHLING and LAYENBERG(?), and many other persons were dangerously wounded. SAMUEL COHNER, a well-known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed near the Louvre about the same time by some armed men, who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force. While the audience was leaving the Villanueva Theatre, shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

The American schooner *Arrieta*, formerly a Key West wrecker, has been brought to this port as a prize by the Spanish gunboat *Delia*, on suspicion of carrying supplies to the rebels. When discovered they pretended to be engaged in wrecking a ship lost on the Colorado Reefs. The *Arrieta* cleared from Key West on the 8th for Sisal.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25—8 P. M.

A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in the city was held to-day. Captain-General DULCE was present, and said he deplored the recent occurrences. It was resolved that all volunteers, excepting those on guard, shall hereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of twelve guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers. Meantime, until the arrival of additional regular troops from Spain, sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform patrol duty, and they are now patroling the streets outside the walls. Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved, the feeling of security is growing stronger, as the sailors are well disciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of all. The city is now (6 P. M.) perfectly quiet.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—10 o'clock P. M.

All sections of the city, inside and outside of the walls, are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquility.

The killing of Mr. COHNER is the general theme of conversation and looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

The Manner of Appointing Civil Officers in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 25.

Gen. STONEMAN issued an order to-day appointing Gens. WILCOX and GRANGER, and Col. FRANKLIN to constitute a Board which shall investigate and report on the applications for any of the offices in Virginia, except the executive State offices in the capital, and thus enable the commanding officer to fill the vacancies now existing, and which it is contemplated may exist within the next thirty days. All applications for office are to be addressed to Col. E. STONE, Recorder of the Board at Richmond.

The military, so far, have removed 720 civil officers, leaving about 3,000 offices whose occupants are ineligible and to be removed. The value of the offices range from $600 to $6,000 per annum.

The Mystery of the Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

In order to test the fact that the fire in the Bull Block was not caused by the explosion of HANSSON's boiler, steam was raised this morning in the boiler among the ruins, proving that it was not injured. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, though it is generally supposed to have been the work of design, for the purpose of robbing the store during the confusion that would follow.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Republicans in the Legislature having failed to pass the bill for retaining Tax Collector PEIRCE(?) in office until the contest as to the legality of the election of his successor is decided, the Democratic candidate, Mr. MALLORY, to-day took possession of the office.

Wreck of the British Gunboat Gnat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 25.

The English gunboat *Gnat* was wrecked Nov. 15 during a severe storm on Island Balabac, one of the Philippines. No particulars have been received.

E. G. RANDALL, the Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, has been convicted of mail robbery and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Work on the Pacific Railroads—The Route to be Opened Early this Year.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Monday, Jan. 25.

One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having built 500 miles, but 267 miles remain to be built. There is now no doubt that the entire line to the Pacific will be opened early this season. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868 are officially reported at $5,066,661 61.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—JAY GOULD, of New-York, and party, arrived in this city last night. It is authoritatively stated that arrangements have been concluded for giving him the control of the Nashville road, the track of which will be made six feet wide. On the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi extension *via* North Vernon to this city, within twelve months, passengers may possibly go from New-York to New-Orleans by an unbroken six-foot gauge. Mr. GOULD and party leave this evening in the 5 o'clock train for Cincinnati.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—CASSIUS M. ANDREWS, aged 30 years, hailing from Illinois, was arrested here yesterday afternoon when about taking the cars for Chicago, charged with issuing some thirty forged checks on business houses. ANDREWS has been visiting relatives here for the last three months. His trunk was well stocked with clothing, furs, &c., obtained by means of forged checks. He has been committed to jail for further examination.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Robbers attacked the house of Ex-Sheriff REUBEN KING, of Robinson County, near Lumberton, N. C., and wounded Mr. KING and a visitor named S. E. WARD. But little hopes are entertained for their recovery. The perpetrators of the crime escaped.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The extensive pork-packing and lard establishment of BOYNTON, SWALLOW & Co., in Brighton, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $50,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Edmunds' Bill for the Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act—Railroad Subsidies—Gen. Grant and the Alabama Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven of the House, held a meeting this morning on the Tenure-of-Office repeal bill, which had been referred to that Committee by the Senate. Nine members were present. It was finally agreed to report a bill materially modifying the act, a decided majority being opposed to its repeal. The bill as modified is substantially the proposition of Mr. WILSON, introduced a few days ago. It excepts the Cabinet officers from its operation altogether. In regard to the power of suspension it modifies it so that the President may suspend any officer whenever he deems it for the public good, and while required, as in the present law, to report the fact of such suspension to the Senate within twenty days after it assembles, he is not required to give any reasons therefor. The Senate still retains the power of reinstating any person suspended by refusing to concur in such action, and the President himself is authorized to reinstate any suspended officer if satisfied that it ought to be done. Added to the bill are two sections embodying in modified form the principles of Senator EDMUNDS' bill prohibiting the holding of more than one office. As modified, it is confined to Federal offices exclusively and does not prevent temporary details to fill other positions, nor to details from the Army and Navy to temporarily fill civil positions.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Railroad subsidies in the shape of additions to the national debt, or any other shape involving the pecuniary responsibility of the Government, have been virtually disposed of for the session. Both branches of Congress were to-day chiefly engaged on railroad matters, but it was only in the House where any definite result was reached. The Senate bill for fifty-four miles further of bond-subsidy for the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad came up as the special order after the morning hour, and Mr. LOGAN took the floor in a strong speech against it. He was followed by Mr. WINDOM and Mr. SCHENCK in able speeches in favor of the bill. Mr. WASHBURNE then moved to lay the bill on the table, which failed—yeas 55, nays 99. This gave the friends of the bill heart; but the previous question on the bill and amendments being refused, LOGAN first moved to refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, but finally accepted JULIAN's amendment to send it to the Committee on Public Lands, which was agreed to—yeas, 93; nays, 64. The bill thus dies for this session by strangulation, and it is conclusive as to the fate of all similar projects, inasmuch as it was the most plausible case of any, and had already passed the Senate.

GEN. GRANT AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Gen. GRANT is quoted to-night in well-informed circles as opposed to the ratification by the Senate of the protocol of the *Alabama* treaty, now pending in that body. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that the question of the *Alabama* claims is not so much a demand for the mere dollars and cents lost by the destruction of some of our vessels, as it is a question of injuries sustained by our commerce generally in driving our flag from the seas, and in protracting the war for at least two years by the support and sympathy accorded the South by England. This seems to indicate that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will be recalled at no very distant day, and that the entire question will be reopened on a totally different basis under the new Administration.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

The statement attributed to Gen. GRANT, and which has caused considerable stir, to wit, that immediately after he is declared President he will communicate with the men whom he has fixed upon for his Cabinet, probably has no further foundation than this,—that a leading officer of his staff a few days ago, on being asked about the Cabinet, expressed the belief that Gen. GRANT was pursuing closely the policy he indicated immediately after his election, viz.: that he should keep his own counsel entirely until he received the official certificate; but that he, the staff official, had reason to believe that as soon as that transpired, Gen. GRANT would take steps to indicate the men of his choice; and that, in the nature of things, it would not be possible, even if desirable, to observe the same degree of reticence as has existed hitherto. It is not impossible, therefore, that the anxious and curious public may know something more or less reliable by the middle of the coming month.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. YATES made an effort to-day to get an Executive Session, but the proposition was voted down by 24 to 18. The indications are that few if any more sessions for the transaction of executive business will be held before the 4th of March. The lobby, however, is clamoring for action on some of the important nominations, and it is barely possible that the Senate may be induced to dispose of some of them.

PAY OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

An attempt was made to-day in the House to secure pay for the members from the reconstructed States for the full term of the Fortieth Congress. The resolution, as drawn, included only the Arkansas members, but was equally applicable to all the rest. It recited the precedents of the Louisiana and Tennessee members in the Thirty-seventh Congress, when both States were also represented in the Confederate Congress, and the case of the Tennessee members in the Thirty-ninth Congress, who were admitted during the second year of the term, but received pay for the full term. After numerous motions, the House evaded the responsibility of a direct vote by referring it to the Reconstruction Committee, though nobody could see what they have to do with it.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN made an effort to-day to postpone the unfinished business of Saturday, which was a mere Railroad scheme, and to take up the Financial bill reported from the Committee a few days ago in which the country is vastly more interested. The Senate, however, refused by a majority of 9 in a vote of 51 to make private secondary to public interest.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Military Committee of the House resumed their investigations to-day, relative to the best means of effecting a reduction of the Regular Army. Gens. SCHRIVER(?) and HARDIE and TERRY gave their views at length on the subject. It is very doubtful whether any legislation will be adopted this session in the matter. There is a disposition in Congress to await the official views of Gen. GRANT before any action is taken.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The President presented the credentials of Mr. RAMSEY, Senator elect from Minnesota.

Mr. MORGAN presented memorials in favor of the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Navy.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office bill, with an amendment leaving the heads of departments (the Cabinet) subject to removal at the will of the President during a recess of the Senate, and authorizing him to suspend all other civil officers during such recess without having specific evidence to justify the suspension.

It provides for amending said act so as to allow the President to remove any member of his Cabinet during a recess of the Senate, and to suspend any other civil officers, except Judges of the United States Courts, whenever, during a recess of the Senate, in his opinion, the public good shall require it, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the matter shall be acted upon by the Senate. And in case of such suspension it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such meeting of the Senate, to send to the Senate such suspension, with the names of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office, and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension and indorse and consent to the removal of such officers, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officers, and by and with the consent of the Senate appoint another person to such office. In case of nonconcurrence the suspended officer is to be reinstated, but the *ad interim* appointment shall receive the emoluments of the office for the time during which he performed the duties of it. The President is at liberty to revoke any suspension before reporting it to the Senate and reinstate the suspended officer.

Section 3 of the substitute embodies the bill recently introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS to prohibit the holding of more than one office, civil or military, by one person at the same time, which is modified by the proviso of the fourth section declaring "That nothing in the foregoing section shall be construed to prevent the designation or appointment of officers to perform temporarily the duties of other officers as are or may be authorized by laws; nor to prevent such appointments, &c., as are designed by law to be made from the army or navy."

Section 5 provides that the penalties provided in the act to which this is an amendment shall apply to violations of his act.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill relating to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the several General and Special Terms of the Circuit, District and Criminal Courts, authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, organizing the Courts of the District which have been or may be held, shall be and are declared to be severally Terms of the Supreme Court of the District, and the judgments, decrees, orders, &c., of said General and Special Terms heretofore or hereafter rendered or made shall be deemed judgments, decrees, orders, &c., of the Supreme Court of the District, provided the foregoing provision shall not affect the right to appeal as established by law.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces and for other purposes, introduced by him on the 20th inst., with amendments, providing that no person over 40 years old shall be appointed a chaplain; that chaplains shall not remain longer than five years at any post, and shall be replaced by chaplains of a different denomination; and that the number of appointments of Second Lieutenants to be made in the army shall not exceed fifty annually.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee, reported the House bill to fix the status of the corps of Judge Advocates of the Army, with an amendment making the number of such officers ten instead of twelve.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for improvements to the Interior Building, and $10,000 for the annual rent of another building on G street. It also authorizes the removal and storage in other parts of the Interior Building of models that have been on hand for seventeen years, and models relating to applications for patents that have not been granted.

A PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The President laid before the Senate a petition of Mrs. LINCOLN, widow of the late President, asking for a yearly pension.

The petition is written on note paper, with a heavy mourning border, and reads as follows:

To the Honorable Vice-President of the United States:

SIR: I herewith most respectfully present to the honorable Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. That sad calamity has greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians, I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and during the Winter to go to Italy; but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor could I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply lamented husband has rendered to the United States, and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death—his martyrdom, I may say—I respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary care.

I remain, most respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. A. LINCOLN, Frankfort, Germany.

It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD moved to take up the resolution to more effectually insure the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad according to law.

Mr. CONNESS objected, and it went over.

THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That JOSHUA HILL, claiming to be a Senator elect from Georgia, ought not now to be permitted to take a seat in this body.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a dissenting minority report, which, with the majority report, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had intended to submit a report himself dissenting from that of the majority, but he had been too unwell for a week past to prepare it. He would, however, when the subject should come before the Senate, express his views in regard to it.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the House bill for the relief of WM. MCGARAHAN, which was postponed at the last session.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that the bill could not be revived in that way without discussion.

Mr. CONNESS said it could not be revived in that way at all.

Mr. SUMNER expressed his opinion that by the uniform practice of the Senate indefinite postponement was equivalent to the rejection of a bill.

Messrs. DAVIS, FESSENDEN, MORTON and SHERMAN contended that it had only the force of a rejection from that session.

This point was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business of Saturday.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRANCH RAILROAD.

The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it so as to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and the currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the motion, and urged the friends of the Central Pacific Railroad Branch bill to keep it before the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. SHERMAN's motion, and it was lost by a vote of 21 to 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Spencer, Wade, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welch—30.

The Senate then resumed discussion of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. STEWART advocated the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, on examination of the case, he had reluctantly been led to the conclusion that the parties whose interests would be affected by this bill were entitled to such relief as it would give them. He had reached this conclusion reluctantly, because he was opposed to this kind of railroad generally. He was one of the few who had refused to vote for the original Pacific Railroad bill, not because he was not in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad, but because he believed it ought to be constructed and owned by the Government.

Mr. HOWE made an argument against the bill. It was a measure injurious to public interests, and, in his judgment not required in order to preserve the public faith, because no legal right of the Central Branch Company had been infringed by any act of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING said that in order to make out the equitable claim upon which this bill was advocated by its friends, it must be shown to be true that the Central Branch Company are required by act of Congress to build their railroad where they did build it, and thereby to reach a connection with the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad in the valley of the Republican Fork of the Kaw River; that the law required the Eastern Division of the Pacific Road to go through the Republican Valley to the main line; that, relying upon the law, the claimants built their road where it is; that after they had thus invested their money the course of the Eastern Division was changed or permitted to be changed by Congress, so as not to touch the point at which, had not such change been made, the junction with the claimants' road would have been made, and that the land grants and money provided for in the bill are necessary to put the claimants *in statu quo*. His investigation had, however, satisfied him that all the propositions were false, not merely in particulars, but in their general scope, and therefore he opposed the bill, though pressed by the "roaring lion of the lobby."

While Mr. CONKLING was speaking, he yielded for a motion by Mr. YATES to go into Executive Session, which was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 24 nays.

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose to reply, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and at 4:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KELSEY—To provide for funding and paying the national debt, &c. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRELL—For the relief of Paymasters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS—For the amendment of the act of Feb. 25, 1867, for a change in certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HEATON—To repeal section 14 of the act of July 28, 1866, to collect the revenue. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—For a committee of seven to investigate the irregularities in the recent election in South Carolina, especially in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. CLIFT—Making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Savannah River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Directing the Postmaster-General to open negotiations with the several European Governments for a further reduction in the rate of international postage. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Also, several memorials of the Alabama Legislature for grants of land for internal improvements.

By Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama—To revive and renew a certain grant of public lands to Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PIERCE, of Alabama—Making provision for the representation of the other two-fifths of persons heretofore held in slavery. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—To amend the act of July, 1867, for the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. CULLOM—In relation to printing the collection of the proceedings of the soldiers' graves in May last. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GRAVELY—To facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific and other railroads. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. ROOTS—To perfect and complete railroad and telegraphic communication with the Pacific Ocean. Same reference.

By Mr. PERRY—To restore pensions to soldiers employed in the civil service, and withheld from them prior to June, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To amend the act of March 3, 1863, to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. PRICE—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Topeka, Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Concurrent resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TAFFE—Explanatory of an act to authorize the selection of School Districts in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also, granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory—Authorizing the Counties of Walla Walla, Clark and others, in Washington Territory, to aid in the construction of the Columbia River Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. CHILCOTT—A memorial and joint resolution of the Colorado Legislature relative to Indian depredations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Declaring that the people of the United States will not approve of the ratification of the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, nor of any other treaty with England, while American citizens are held in prison in Great Britain for acts done under the American flag, and that the people think the settlement of the *Alabama* claims of very little importance. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CORLEY, of South Carolina—For the better protection of loyal men at the South, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to report special legislation for that purpose, to be carried out by the aid of the military. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. PRINCE—To incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT—To create a Department of Indian Affairs, and to provide for the consolidation, civilization and government of the Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a memorial on the same subject from the representatives of seven yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, coming from fifteen States, which was ordered to be printed in the *Globe*.

By Mr. MCKEE—To amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to provide for its effectual enforcement. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Boise City, Idaho, to the Humboldt River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARKANSAS MEMBERS.

Mr. SHANKS, on behalf of the Arkansas delegation, offered a resolution for the payment of the members of the House, from Arkansas, for the full term of the Fortieth Congress, reciting precedents in the case of the Louisiana and Tennessee members.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Which was lost by a vote of 79 yeas to 88 nays.

Mr. SHANKS moved the previous question, but it was not seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to move its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAYNARD declined to let the amendment be offered, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. WASHBURNE called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas 103, nays 62, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the next business in order was the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment and the bill relating to suffrage reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. BOUTWELL, who remarked that the gentlemen who desired to speak on the bill and Constitutional Amendment were not prepared to-day, and he moved to postpone their further consideration until Wednesday next. Agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS last Saturday was misprinted. Its proposal was to give the franchise to all persons, native or foreign, over 12 years of age, without regard to sex as well as to color or race.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce against further amendments of the Bankrupt law till the present law is better tried.

THE TAX ON DRUGS.

Also a petition from a large number of eminent physicians for relief from the heavy tax on foreign drugs and medicines, none of them coming into competition with American articles.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of importers and merchants of Philadelphia for the reduction of the duty on salt to 50 per cent. over cost.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill granting land and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and was addressed by Mr. LOGAN in opposition to the bill.

Mr. LOGAN opposed granting any more subsidies at this time that would increase the liabilities of the Government. He said that he would not give way to any man in his desire to advance civilization and develop the great resources and wealth of this nation; but whether this was true the interest of the public demanded primary consideration. Legislation for the enrichment of individuals and private corporations to the detriment and injury of the masses of the people should cease. He said that all arguments made in favor of granting this subsidy were attacks upon those who opposed it, as though they were opposed to building railroads, canals or other great improvements, or developing the country, and were not reasons given why they should vote otherwise. He showed that the Company could easily build the road without the subsidy asked, and would then have a large profit besides the ownership of the road, out of what they already have had. He showed that the road had received in violation of law, by some strange means, over one million of dollars; that the law originally allowed them to go to the one hundredth meridian, and have from the Government $16,000 per mile subsidy, besides the land granted; that afterward, in 1866, they were permitted to swing off to the East to Denver, or in that direction, receiving the same amount of subsidy that they would have received had they made the junction with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian, and instead of the distance that they would make to that point they had received subsidy to Fort Wallace, in the direction of Denver, a distance of seventy miles more than to the point designated on the route. He showed that the subsidy asked in connection with what they had received, would be for one hundred and twenty-four miles more than they originally asked, or than was even contemplated by the original grant. He saw that, since this road had been allowed to swing out from the Union Pacific, the little "stumptail" road from Atchison claims that it is left out in the cold without any place to go, and hence it must be permitted to go to the one hundredth meridian, to the point where the Eastern Division should have made the junction, and must have subsidy from the Government for that purpose, thereby subsidizing two instead of one road, duplicating on the Government. This was the game of the old cat and her kitten; the kitten followed for the game played by the old cat. This road came from the Senate to the House for only $1,000,000 more, which means for this session, and right on its heels follows the kitten; being a little more hungry, it must have $3,000,000. He then took the map, and demonstrated the proposition in reference to the distance and the double subsidy involved by the change of the route. He then argued that the passing of this subsidy in Congress, against the interest and wish of the country, against the expressed opinions of the incoming Administration, showed our entire disregard of all pledges to the people, and a reckless indifference as to the political welfare of those whom they asked to give it their support. He then argued in favor of the adoption of his substitute, or of some kindred measure. He said, I have provided in this substitute that the United States may guarantee the interest on the bonds of the road by the road giving first mortgage to the Government and depositing at all times sufficient to pay said interest in the Treasury of the United States. This will secure a market for the bonds, and thereby the Company will be able to build the road, and the Government not become involved, or the public debt increased. What more should they want? If they are honest and do not ask the subsidy of the Government in order to swindle the Government out of it by taking possession of the road under the final mortgage, and telling the Government so unpaid, they would be willing to take them and be glad of it. He further argued that the substitute provided for the settlers on the land of said Company, so that the land should be put into market as fast as the road was built, and the money arising from the sale of the land should become a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Company, and thereby protect all against fraud to the bondholders, the Government and the settlers. He insisted that unless we adopt something of this kind, the subsidy for this road had only just begun; and that no man could tell where the road was going to, or where it would end. He denominated it the best road, and then argued that the road had not lost by first trying to join the Union Pacific at the hundredth meridian, then running to Cheyenne Wells, or to Denver, to Antelope Pass, or to the town of Cheyenne, or to Antonchico, or to Santa Fé or El Paso, Santa Cruz, or some place. No one could tell by this bill, or by the map of their surveys, or by what they said, where it was to go. He concluded by saying that he was willing that roads should be built whenever capital would invest. Let capital, he said, like the dews of Heaven, seek its own channel, but let us not involve the Government in any more debt than we have done, and especially when the aid of the Government is not at all essential in the manner asked by these parties.

After Mr. LOGAN had concluded, Mr. WINDOM next addressed the House for five minutes. He said he had sought the floor for the purpose of refuting an old and long-accepted maxim that figures will not lie. He believed that when arranged in certain forms they are the greatest liars on the earth. He thought that they had been so arranged the other day in the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. WASHBURNE.) That gentleman had said that 185,000,000 acres of public lands had been granted to railroads, and that that was one-third of the public domain. The fact was that instead of its being one-third it was only one-tenth of the public domain. Mr. WINDOM then went on to argue that the increased value given to public lands for the railroads made the land grants a good speculation for the Government.

Mr. SCHENCK took the floor, for the purpose, he said, of defining his position on the subject before the House. He believed a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to be a necessity, and that had it not been for the undertaking of the great work the Pacific States would not be held at this time as a part of the Union. He favored the pending bill. He wanted this road as a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he also wanted it as a start for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He believed that the popular clamor against the Union Pacific Railroad was not one that rested fairly on the aversion of the people to the execution of such great works of public improvement, but that it arose on the supposed abuses if not actual abuses existing on the part of those who had been carrying out those schemes of the General Government. He had been in Congress many years ago when an immense grant of land had been made to the Illinois Central Railroad, and although the directors of that Company may have feathered their nests he did not regret that grant. Its effect had been to open the great State of Illinois and give it an impetus in progress and improvement which had put it forward a whole century, and it lay least of all in the mouths of citizens of Illinois to oppose appropriations of this kind when their own State was one of the most extraordinary monuments of the wisdom of that policy as pursued by the General Government. It had been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) that the General Government was opposed to this bill. He (Mr. SCHENCK) knew on the contrary that while Gen. GRANT was opposed to loose and large subsidies, he thought it very hard that this little improvement might not have its chance with the rest, as a branch of the Union Pacific, as leading for military purposes to Cheyenne Wells, and as perhaps affording a starting point at some future day for a road extending to the Pacific through Lower California. But if it were true that it was against the wish of the President elect he (SCHENCK) should still vote according to his own judgment and sense of duty, undeterred by any such intimidation. He should be very sorry to differ with anybody so respectable as Gen. GRANT, but the vote he was to give to-day and on future occasions was his own vote, and he thought he should be more respected by Gen. GRANT himself for giving an independent vote according to his judgment and convictions than if he were first to seek to find out Gen. GRANT's views.

Mr. LOGAN said that his remarks had been misapprehended. He had not said that Gen. GRANT had expressed any opinion as to the proposed road. He had never talked with him on the subject. He had said that the Railroad Company was asking the House to vote against the opinions of their constituents, against the platform on which members had been nominated, and against the understood and expressed views of the President elect on railroad subsidies.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had certainly understood that the remark was thrown out as a reason why members should not vote for the bill. He favored the proposition and favored the principle of such grants, but he would strive in the future to have them better guarded.

Mr. HIGBY spoke for five minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. O'NEILL followed on the same side, replying to the arguments made against the bill, and arguing that it only asked the Government to guarantee bonds to the amount of $864,000, being for fifty-four miles at $16,000 per mile. He believed that the men who carried out these great works would be entitled to the gratitude of the country, and that members of Congress who voted for such propositions would be considered as men ready to see the country move on to its destined greatness.

Mr. SPALDING—Are you willing to vote for a Northern railroad?

Mr. O'NEILL—I am willing to vote for this.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in his seat—He is willing to vote for any road.

Mr. O'NEILL—No, Sir, I deny it. I will vote for whatever is right and against whatever is wrong.

The Speaker informed Messrs. WASHBURNE and O'NEILL that they must not indulge in interlocutory remarks.

Mr. COVODE took the floor to close the debate. He was satisfied from the temper of the House that it was time to settle this little affair. It had been represented that the Company did not intend to build the road to Denver. He was satisfied it did. An attempt had been made by the gentleman from Illinois to cast ridicule on his ideas of civilization, but he would tell that gentleman that the time was coming when the people of the United States would have to grapple with the institutions of Asia on the Pacific Coast. The time was coming within the next half century, when civilization would no longer travel westward on the Pacific Coast; they would have to meet the institutions of Asia, and to grapple with them. It becomes the duty of Congress, therefore, to see that the American people and institutions occupy that territory. He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. RANDALL called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that there be a call of the House; he wanted all members to be present and show their hands.

A call of the House was not ordered.

The question was taken, and the House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 66, nays 92. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Arnell, Baily, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Delano, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Golladay, Grover, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Marshall, McCarthy, McCullough, Orth, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Sypher, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of New York, Van Trump, Vidal, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodward—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Blackburn, Boles, Bowen, Boyden, Bromwell of Illinois, Buckley, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Callis, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Coburn, Corley, Covode, Deweese, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, French, Getz, Glossbrenner, Goss, Gove, Gravely, Griswold, Hamilton, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Jones of North Carolina, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Kitchen, Lash, Loan, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCormick, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morrell, Mullins, Newcomb, Newsham, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neill, Peters, Pettis, Pierce, Pile, Poland, Polsley, Prince, Robertson, Robinson, Roots, Schenck, Smith, Stevens, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Twichell, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburn of Indiana, Whittemore, Windom, Woodbridge—92.

The House then refused to second the previous question—65 to 86.

Mr. LOGAN then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee on Public Lands. Agreed to—86 to 63.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. PAINE asked leave to offer the following resolution, stating that it had the approbation of a majority of the members of the Reconstruction Committee, although he was not authorized to report it.

Whereas, It is provided by the Reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, that until the people of the late rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil Government that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only; and that no person shall be eligible to office in such provisional Governments who are disqualified for office by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, It is reported that the Legislature of Georgia has expelled colored members thereof, and admitted to their seats white men who received minorities of votes at the polls, and that members of the said Legislature who had been elected thereto by the votes of colored men, joined in such action, and that twenty-seven disqualified white men hold seats in said Legislature in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and of the Reconstruction acts of Congress; and

Whereas, Senators from Georgia have not been admitted to the Senate of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be ordered to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what further action ought to be taken during the Fortieth Congress, respecting the representation of Georgia in the House.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

They were ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that the subject was already before the Committee on Reconstruction under the reference of a bill introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. PAINE said he hardly liked to dispute with his colleague on the Committee. He said—

Mr. ROSS objected to debate.

Mr. PAINE said that as he got the floor with the understanding that the proposition would not occupy any time, he would have to withdraw it for the present, but he gave notice that as soon as he could obtain the floor he would move to suspend the rules.

TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that there were two bills in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—one an amendment of the Tariff, and the other, a general amendment of the Revenue law, on which the Committee of Ways and Means desired the action of the House, and he gave notice that whenever the Legislative Appropriation bill was out of the way he would endeavor to test the sense of the House on taking up those other two bills and disposing of them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPALDING moved that the House adjourn.

The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 81, nays 79, and the House thereupon, at 4:15, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen, Jan. 9, and Southampton Jan. 12, reached this port yesterday. She brings two days later news than was previously at hand.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Hibernia* gave judgment on Jan. 11. The Court was of opinion that Capt. MUNRO could not be held responsible for the loss of the ship, the accident having occurred in the engine department. It had no reason to doubt that the *Hibernia* was a strong and faithfully-built ship, that her structure and the machinery of her engine department were sufficient, and that the diameter of the shaft was in proportion to the size of the engines. The Court went on to refer to the drawing of the shaft, and said there would have been no danger in this operation, even when it was discovered that the shaft was broken, if the stuffing-box on the bulkhead had been intact. The evidence went to show that the water-tight bulkhead had been interfered with, and that one man-hole door had not been properly secured. Further, the Court had great reason to doubt that there was any damage sustained by the stern-plates of the vessel. While any hope remained of the engineers being saved, the Court deferred pronouncing judgment on any alleged errors of commission or omission, and were of opinion that the inquiry should be deemed to be open. The Court would, therefore, make an *ad interim* report to the Board of Trade.

The official report of the French Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been reduced from 903,000,000 to 717,000,000 francs; and that the supplementary credits required for 1869 will be met by the increased receipts from taxation. For 1870 the revenue is estimated at 1,736,000,000 francs, and the expenditures at 1,650,000,000. The Minister remarks on the year 1868 that "It was characterized alternately by confidence and fears, activity and stagnation. However, public opinion has by degrees accustomed itself to judge political affairs more correctly. A sensible recovery has been observed principally during the latter months of the year. This result, due to the revival of confidence, proves how much peace is necessary to this country, and to what degree prosperity will be developed by it, and how much public opinion is right to approve the efforts of your Majesty to prevent, as much as depends on you by friendly intervention, any conflict by which peace might be disturbed."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* of Jan. 11, in an article reviewing the year 1868, says: "Our military state places France in a position to face every eventuality. We are strong enough to-day to live in perfect harmony with all the Powers of Europe, or to fight advantageously those of them who would undertake an unjust war, and force us once more to draw the sword."

The French *Moniteur* of Jan. 9 says: "If our information be correct, M. DE STACKELBERG, the Russian Ambassador, has sounded some of the Plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the subject of a possible revision of the treaty of 1856. France and England are not disposed to enter on this subject. At the same time that the above report has been put in circulation, we have received information that Gen. MILIUTINE, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian army now scattered in the various towns on the coast of the Black Sea."

The conflict in Austria between the clergy and the Government still continues, and the latter shows no disposition to yield any of the ground it has taken up. Two new laws complete the recent liberal legislation with regard to civil marriage, and are regarded as a step toward the complete separation of the Church from the State. The clergy meanwhile keeps up its hostility, and the Government replies by repressive measures. An ultramontane paper, the *Friend of the People*, has been seized for publishing a letter from the Pope condemning the new institutions of the Empire. This rigorous act has produced, it is said, a profound sensation, and is without precedent in Hapsburg annals since the reign of the Emperor JOSEPH II.

M. VICTOR HUGO has addressed the following letter to M. CANELLOPOULO: "Sir: Your elegant letter has moved me deeply. You are right in counting on me. All that I am and can is at the service of your noble cause. The cause of Crete is the cause of Greece, and the cause of Greece is the cause of Europe. The sequence is not perceived by Kings, and yet it is perfectly logical. Diplomacy is nothing else than the ruse of Princes in opposition to the logic of God. But at the right time God will prevail. God and right are synonyms. I am but an obstinate voice, lost, however, in the triumphal tumult of successful iniquities. What matters? Heard or not, I shall not weary. You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me. Dec. 19, 1868."

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the Republican Committee.

The following manifesto was issued Jan. 4, by the Republican Committee at Madrid:

"At the same time that the Republican Committee of the nation is being formed it is its duty to lay before its co-religionists certain rules to be observed in the great approaching struggle wherein the destinies of the country are to be decided. The election of the assembly is one of those supreme acts, one of those especial occasions in which a people can by a great effort be saved, or by its own fault ruined.

"The Committee has no need to make a fresh declaration of its principles; all the Provincial Committees have already done so upon their Constitution and all are agreed upon those points which refer to the essential basis of the form of government.

"The Democratic Party has always held that the foundation of its doctrines is the sanctity of individual rights. The form of its government is the sovereignty of the people, and the only way to consolidate individual rights and to exercise the sovereignty of the people is by a Republic. Such is the tradition of the Democratic Party; it has no other. That is the tradition which is now held by all persons, and which must ultimately triumph as the supreme programme of the revolution. In order to bring about the triumph of these principles, severe—the most severe—rules of conduct must be observed, and observed, too, with Republican strictness and austerity. The committees in towns, in provincial districts, and in the districts of the capital are charged with the direction of the elections. They must work with extraordinary activity in order to achieve the indispensable result and insure the triumph of the Republic, which is the triumph of Democracy, universally recognized as the salvation of the country. The courses of action to be pursued are various. The Republicans must vigorously put forward their opinions to enlighten the minds and direct the wills by the communication of ideas, and to propagate and extend their principles, since it is impossible that, when acquainted with the advantages to be derived from their adoption, the country will reject them—the country which desires to have a just and economical Government. That done, the Republican Party should endeavor to impart to all the preliminary operations to be observed, and to see that the electors are furnished with the necessary documents to confirm and render their right available.

The electors ought, for their own information, to require that candidates, either by speeches or manifestoes, should explain their principles, and neither vote for nor favor any candidate who is not explicit in his declaration to vote for the republican form of government, which he must, as a preliminary, pledge himself to support.

No doubtful candidates. We Republicans ought to be able to calculate our numbers in Spain, in order that we may recognize each other, and have the means of ascertaining the numerical and compact strength of our battalions pledged to further our principles.

Therefore the Committee should adopt the plan of a single candidature—that is, in order to prevent all schisms and divisions in the party, one candidate should be put forward in each electoral district. By this plan all individual rivalries will disappear, and personal ambitions be sacrificed to the exigencies of the party.

There must, therefore, be a single candidature, one candidate in each district; this is the plan which we recommend at once to be adopted.

Afterward the candidates must be appointed for the Electoral Bureau, and care must be taken that our party duly occupies its place. But the duty above all of our party consists in insuring electoral purity, and to effect this a severe supervision must be exercised, in order that the elections may be honestly conducted. All illegal influences must be scrutinized, all coercion protested against, great and extraordinary diligence used to overthrow the machinations of our enemies against the sovereignty of universal suffrage—these are our duties.

There is a certain amount of influence which no party ought to think of renouncing, the Republican Party least of all. The customs of free nations are very difficult to acquire, but it is necessary that our people should acquire them; that influence is the sovereign influence of agitation, meetings, pamphlets, speeches for the exposition of the ideas, political associations, and notices with the names of the various candidates. Extensive, very extensive, moral agitation, combined with perfect material tranquillity, in order that the mind and the will of the country may thus be formed, and that the mind and the will thus formed may decide.

Such is the only kind of influence of which political parties ought to make use, and they ought scrupulously to respect the use of those means on the part of their adversaries, but all official influence and all coercion by the authorities ought to be opposed by legal means and punished by the hand of justice. All illegality should receive its fitting chastisement.

Every citizen has the right to prosecute those persons in authority before the tribunal, let their rank be ever so high, who are capable of committing the crime of high treason against the nation. That crime consists in offering violence to the will of the people and disowning its sovereignty. The numerous advocates who are members of the Committee in Madrid and of the National Committee, have agreed to support all those cases in which electors desire to bring actions against persons who have committed electoral crimes.

In considering these observations our political co-religionists must not forget the necessity of union. In each district there must only be one Republican candidate. Let all mutually sacrifice their rivalries and their ambitions. The members of the Committee will be the first to set this example, resolved to lay aside all private and personal interest on the altar of patriotism, in order to promote that unity of sentiment with which we ought to march to the electoral urns. Union! Union!

In view of the divisions which threaten the Monarchical Party our strength is in our union, and we shall obtain a result as favorable as that gained in the municipal elections. These last elections assure the triumph of the Republic, which will be solemnly decreed by the national will in the Constituent Assembly. The National Committee does not desire to force candidates upon the electors; they must be appointed by public opinion. The electors of the committees, the municipalities, and the districts must draw up their wishes on the subject, and the District Committees will definitively appoint what candidates are to be voted for.

Citizens! Preserve order, take courage, and see that the agitation is purely of a moral nature. Make great efforts to secure the triumph of the Republican Party, and be persuaded that if the Republic be the result of the voting, as we have good reason to hope, you will have finally abolished all vestiges of the former rule, and have saved Spain. Greeting and fraternity."

[Here follow the signatures, consisting of JOSE MARIA ORENSE and all the most prominent members of the Republican Party.]

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

British Account of the Late Difficulty With the Authorities of the Celestial Empire.

Shanghae Correspondence of the London Times.

The squadron anchored off Nankin on the evening of the 8th November, and formal notice was at once given to the commander of the Chinese gunboat *Tsagche* that he was not to move from his anchorage without permission from the *Rodney*; that he was, in fact, to consider himself formally "attached." On the following morning Mr. MEDHURST, accompanied by several consular and naval officers, and escorted by a guard of sixty marines, had an interview with the Viceroy, in whose company were seated MA, his successor elect, the Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, and the Taotais of Chinkeang and Shanghae. Mr. MEDHURST at once opened the negotiations. After hot discussion, TSENG agreed to every one of Mr. MEDHURST's demands, appointing the Taotai of Shanghae and another high official to accompany him to Yang-chow, and there hold a high court of inquiry into the riot and its causes. Mr. MEDHURST expressed his satisfaction, but next asked for some guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions assented to. The mandarins were indignant, however, at the implied want of confidence in their good faith. But Mr. MEDHURST suggested that promises were liable to be broken at times, and that the Chinese gunboat *Tsagche* must be handed over as a material guarantee for the fulfillment of the new covenant. The gunboat was given up.

On the 19th of November the new Viceroy, MA, took over the seals of office. Though he had been several days in Nankin he had very naturally preferred that his predecessor should allay the storm he had created, and it was far more satisfactory to foreigners that this should be so. If TSENG had gone off with the glory of his first rejection of our demands intact, the Chinese would have ascribed this to his pluck and MA's submission to cowardice. They would still have believed that if TSENG had remained the British would have been defeated. The first act of the new Viceroy was to offer any compensation demanded for the illegal detention of goods at the Hwei-quan barrier; but to plead the impracticability of punishing the Hoppo, as he was appointed directly from Pekin. Mr. MEDHURST expressed his regret that in that case he should be obliged to go to Hwei-quan personally to see the necessary measures taken—an alternative which seemed to excite only less horror than the seizure of the *Tsagche*. On the 11th Her Majesty's Consul paid an official visit to the new Viceroy, and on the following day the latter returned this on board the *Rodney*, whither he was conveyed in a small steamer attached to the expedition. The ship was, of course, inspected, and His Excellency expressed high admiration at her cleanliness and order. He was saluted with nineteen guns as he landed, and seemed pleased with his reception. Next day the fleet weighed anchor and returned to Chinkeang, anchoring off the mouth of the Grand Canal, which Mr. MEDHURST ascended on the 14th to Yangchow with the gunboats *Slaney* and *Dove*, and an escort of 400 marines and blue jackets from the *Rodney*. He was well received, and good quarters were given him and his escort in a handsome temple called "The Hall of the Ten Thousand Genii." It is amusing to learn that in a last despairing effort to hide the extent of this "demonstration" from the inhabitants, the authorities guided the troops by all the back lanes to their new abode. This was submitted to at the time, but Mr. MEDHURST intends before he leaves to march the men through all the principal streets, and to post proclamations—in addition to the stone tablet—explaining the reason and results of the entire expedition. His work at Yang-chow is nearly finished. Indemnity to the missionaries and to the owner of the goods detained at the Hwei-quan barrier has been paid; the required proclamation has been drawn up, and is being engraved; the local magistrates had been already removed; the punishment of the instigators of the riot is the chief remaining difficulty. One or two men of inferior rank had been implicated, and will be punished; but I much fear the arch culprits will escape. It is impossible to get evidence against them. They are far more powerful locally than the district magistrates, and it is worth more than the life of any Chinaman to testify against them. Any one doing so would be annihilated directly the troops have left. Even if this point be not fully attained the determined action taken in the matter will have a most beneficial effect on our relations with China. The mandarins had become intolerably insolent and obstructive, and this timely display of energy has probably prevented a more serious collision that would have been inevitable. Great credit is due Mr. MEDHURST for the ability and energy he has shown throughout the whole negotiations, and to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK for the wise use and vigorous support he has lent to the former's action. It is fortunate that the Shanghae Consulate was so well filled at the emergency.

AN OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC.

Letter from Mr. Joseph Medill—The Monroe Doctrine—Views of Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper it is editorially stated that:

"MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, has written a letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, setting forth how very much we need and want Canada, and insisting, in the next place, that if Great Britain refuses to cede it to us on demand, on account of her having aided the Southern rebellion, we must *take* it. And he then proceeds to show how easily we could do this. He says the people of Canada are of the same race and religion as ourselves. As to race, setting aside our negro element, this may be true; but if Mr. MEDILL's proposition is to be accepted as a fair specimen of our religion, we fear the Canadians would demur to being considered as of the same. Mr. MEDILL may fancy himself a very bold and dashing statesman; but we doubt whether he will convert either Gen. RAWLINGS or the people at large to his peculiar views."

If you will allow me the use of your columns to explain, I think you will be convinced that the people at large entertain very similar opinions, and need no conversion to my "peculiar views," and that "our religion" will not suffer by comparison with that practiced in Great Britain or her Canadian Colonies, in the years 1861-2-3-4-5, while the fate of our Union hung in the balance.

For the opinions I entertain in regard to the territorial expansion of this nation, I have no apologies to offer, for I believe they are sound, and also in sympathy with those held by a vast majority of the American people. I am a firm supporter of the "Monroe doctrine," and hold that America should be ruled by Americans; that the monarchy of the island of Britain has no just right to govern a foot, much less one-third of North America, and that the time is quickly approaching when that Power must relinquish its rule on this side of the Atlantic. The colonial period of America should be terminated.

With this prelude, let me explain how my letter came to be written. About two months ago, upon reading the Galena speech of Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, which was delivered on the eve of the late Presidential election, and published in full in the NEW-YORK TIMES, I wrote him a letter indorsing that portion of it wherein he predicted the territorial expansion of the United States in the near future to embrace the entire Continent of North America. The leading idea in the General's speech was in regard to the future power, grandeur and extent of our Republic. Now, that slavery was abolished and that apple of discord removed, there could be no future sectional rebellions, as our institutions were now homogeneous; that railroads and telegraphs had so overcome time and distance that territorial extent was no longer a formidable obstacle to Government, and that our admirable system of State Governments, attending to all local and municipal affairs, rendered it practicable to extend the area of the National authority indefinitely, and without detracting from its strength or cohesiveness. The General, in his closing remarks, spoke of the

"Deep hold upon the affections of the Democracy that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS had attained by his defense of the action of Gen. JACKSON, which BUCHANAN had apologized for, as constitutional upon the ground that it was necessary to the defence of the Union and Government under it, and that whatever was necessary to preserve the Constitution and Union *was constitutional*; how he had electrified their progressive ideas and made himself their leader, by his declaration in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, that the country should be put at once in a state of preparation so that if war should result from the assertion of our rights, we might *drive Great Britain and the last vestige of royal authority from the Continent of North America and make the United States 'an ocean-bound Republic!'* 'An ocean-bound Republic!'—*an idea in eloquent accord with the feeling of manifest destiny within us!*"

There were other passages in the speech of similar purport. These views were so completely in consonance with my own that on the spur of the moment I wrote the General, who is a personal acquaintance and a fellow Illinoisian, a letter intended to be private, fully indorsing his ideas of "manifest destiny." And in the freedom of epistolary correspondence I said that in the event of Great Britain's refusal to pay the *Alabama* and other claims, and to make reparation for the grievous wrongs and injuries she inflicted upon us during the rebellion, it would afford a good and sufficient *casus belli*, and that in the event of a war with Britain we could secure ample indemnity for our claims for damages, by seizing her North American possessions, which by the doctrine of nationalities and of natural boundaries, properly belonged to our Union; and it was suggested that in the treaty of peace we should give Great Britain a receipt in full for all she owes us, and $100,000,000 for her quit claim to the Dominion, in order to restore friendship and avoid future unpleasantness.

I think the latter proposition a remarkably liberal one, as compared with what our Government gave Mexico for the 900,000 square miles of valuable territory which was wrested from her on the hundredth part of the provocation that Great Britain has given us.

This letter, by some means or mischance, fell into the hands of a Washington newspaper correspondent, who straightway rushed it into print; and from that time until the present I have been the subject of newspaper comments in the United States and Canada, less flattering than censorious. I hesitate not to confess that the letter was rather carelessly composed, and that to render its meaning free from misconstruction, a couple of paragraphs should have been transposed, and a few qualifying sentences introduced. But having no thought that it was destined to run the gauntlet of journalistic criticism, it was thrown together with the haste and freedom that mark almost all letters to friends not intended for the public eye.

Some of those who have commented on my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, profess to be horrified with the idea of resenting Great Britain's insults, or pressing her for reparation for the injuries she inflicted on us when she thought we were unable to strike back. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's fawning diplomacy and disgraceful protocol exactly suit such editors; but for them and their strictures I feel profound contempt. Other newspapers take the ground that no matter about our claims on Great Britain, we do not want any more territory; that the United States are large enough now, and should never be larger; and that it would cost a great deal of money to drive the British out of the Dominion, and that British North America would be of little use to us if we had it.

The anti-territorial notions of this class of editors are inherited from the defunct Whig Party, but find no plank in the platforms of either the Republican or Democratic Parties for their support or justification. Opposition to territorial growth was one of the diseases of which the Whig Party died. Its fossil leaders were eternally croaking that "the Union was too large already, and must not be expanded any further, else it would fall to pieces of its own weight." But these views were not in harmony with the sentiments of the masses. The American people have precisely the same love for more land, the same desire for territorial expansion, that characterize the British branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. And it does not lie in the mouth of any Canadian royalist or British Tory to censure Americans for following their own precedents. Beginning with the conquest of Ireland and the bloody wars waged for the subjugation of Scotland, the British have acquired territory all over the globe by force of arms. Every inch of her present possessions in North America was obtained by warfare. It is the boast of Britons that the sun never sets upon their Empire, and that the "Cross of St. George" is continuously saluted by the morning reveille of her red-coats. Although Great Britain never had as much cause of provocation for declaring war against any Power as the United States have against her, yet our Government may deem it best to ignore her bullying belligerence during our civil war; her blockade running; her private cruisers that lit up the ocean with the flames of our merchantmen; her active aid to the rebels in money and munitions of war; our Government may conclude to overlook the haste with which that Power recognized the rebels as belligerents, and the immense assistance her subjects gave the insurgents, by reason of which interference the struggle was prolonged at least eighteen months, adding a thousand millions to our own debt, and sacrificing the lives of 100,000 brave young men; and the fact may be blinked out of sight that the British were the only foreigners who interfered in any way, or failed to observe a decent neutrality. Our Government, I say, may overlook all these wrongs and insults, including the dastardly *Trent* affair, and for a few millions of dollars coaxed out of their British lordships and royal highnesses, sign a receipt in full for all injuries, indignities and losses inflicted on us during the dark and dubious days of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Our Government, as administered at this time, is of an exceedingly forgiving disposition, meek as Moses and patient as Job, and willing to obey the injunction, that when smitten on one cheek to turn the other to receive a blow. Perhaps this humility is for the best. I have only recalled these things to show that I was not guilty of advocating an unprovoked war with Great Britain in my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, and am therefore, not deserving of the censure which some of the papers have seen fit to cast upon me.

A word more in regard to the acquisition of territory. Every addition hitherto made, whether by purchase or conquest, has proved popular with the people and disastrous to the politicians who were so short-sighted as to oppose it. The desire for territorial expansion is inseparable from our rapid national growth. It is an instinct of nationality and a characteristic of the race to which we belong. Ours is the colonizing, emigrating, land-getting, expanding Anglo-Saxon family of mankind. It is a self-governing race, and impatient of external metes and bounds.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS once said that the attempt might as well be made to hoop in a young ox to prevent its growth as to think of limiting the territorial expansion of the Union until it embraced the entire continent of North America.

The determination to acquire more territory was born during the Revolutionary War, and will live while the Republic increases in population. Look at the territorial development already made. When independence was declared the area of the thirteen colonies was not 350,000 square miles. But when the war ended, the new Union obliged Great Britain not only to acknowledge its independence, but to cede 470,000 square miles of land that lay westward and extending to the Mississippi. And had it not been for the untimely interference of JOHN ADAMS with the treaty of peace which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was negotiating with the British Plenipotentiaries, Upper and Lower Canada would have been included in the cession. For the full particulars of this matter the reader is referred to PARTON's *Life of Franklin.*

A few years later, during JEFFERSON's administration, France was induced to sell our Government 900,000 square miles of territory, known as the Louisiana purchase, which embraces Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and all our territory to the Pacific, for forty years. In 1821 we secured Florida from Spain. In 1836 American filibusters drove the Mexicans out of Texas, and set up the "Lone Star" Government, but in 1845 it yielded to the force of "manifest destiny" and was annexed to the Union, adding 237,000 square miles to our national domain. In 1846 our Government was successful in discovering a cause of quarrel with Mexico, which resulted in transferring 562,000 more square miles of the territory of that imbecile Power to the jurisdiction of the United States. Out of this acquisition we have carved California, Nevada, Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona. Our Government was sorely tempted at the time to annex the whole of Mexico, but for some reason only took half, and reserved the remainder for another occasion. Already there is considerable "talk" of acquiring Lower California and the Northern States of Mexico; and who doubts that it will be done sooner or later? I pass over the territory acquired under the Ashburton treaty, and the Mesilla Valley purchase of 1853, to note the strongest instance of the power of the sentiment or instinct of national unity and expansion yet exhibited. The Republic, up to 1861, to outward seeming, was a harmonious and homogeneous nation; but in truth it was composed of two opposite and hostile systems of civilization—one founded on free and the other on slave labor. After exhausting compromises and concessions, it was found impossible to harmonize and reconcile these two systems, and war came. In the South, slavery was prized above Union. In the North, Union was the paramount idea, and, finding that Union could not be regained while slavery existed, the North abolished it, and brought back the "wayward sisters" to their vacated places in the Union, after the most terrible and bloody struggle recorded in history. The cause of the secession being removed, there is no longer a motive for disunion, and the instinct of nationality is the paramount force. The Union is now homogeneous in its institutions and civilization. And already the wheels of manifest destiny begin to revolve. Hardly were the dead on the last battle-field of the rebellion interred, before the Russian Possessions on this continent were purchased—territory, for which we have no present use; but it is another step toward the final consummation. I will not trouble your readers by enumerating the other negotiations in progress or contemplation for the acquisition of more territory; nor shall I dwell on the uneasy and dissatisfied condition of the British colonies with their political and commercial *status*. That these colonies will become States of the American Union is as sure as fate itself. The correspondent who made my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS public prefaced it with some comments which the great mass of the people will heartily indorse. He said, among other things:

"The desire for territorial expansion is one of the most natural and certain incidents of collective patriotism. It is an instinct inseparable from a healthy nationality. Growth is as much the law of a nation as of a tree. Its desire is natural to an enlightened community. Vigorous nationalities have always possessed it in the highest degree. Under favorable circumstances expansion becomes a necessity, and knows no law. It is then, by an expressive Americanism, called 'manifest destiny.' Patriotism is not always content to secure to the shepherd a peaceful life with his flocks and herds. For where would then be history and human progress? The sentiment of glory was not implanted in the human breast for nothing. Patriotism means both the preservation and development of the nationality. An exalted patriotism has lately expended its force in maintaining the unity of this nation. It found its hitherto highest expression in the war for the Union. Its next expression will be in the demand for territorial expansion northward. The frugal, moral, industrious people of the superior races who inhabit British America are needed to incorporate into our body politic, as an antidote to the absorption of the inferior Spanish-American races. The Spanish-American, with whom we shall sooner or later have to deal, is not constitutionally nor by education a good citizen. Both the English and French Canadians are eminently so. We need the people on our northern frontier almost as much as we need the territory. Both are our natural complement. In every sense British America is a necessity to the proper development of the American nation, and a necessity which will be felt more and more strongly until it becomes an irresistible one."

If Gen. RAWLINGS did not inspire these words, I am confident they reflect his views and sentiments, and those of the other members of Gen. GRANT's military family.

What Gen. GRANT's own opinions are touching these questions, or what he thinks of Great Britain's unfriendly and malicious conduct toward us during the war, or how far he may be inclined to apply the Monroe Doctrine to that Power, I know not, and have never sought to know; but, judging from the practical, straight-forward, executive character which he has developed, I feel quite sure that he shares the general disgust and dissatisfaction with REVERDY JOHNSON's course in England, and that he will deal with the *Alabama* question, and other matters in dispute, in a manner becoming the rights, dignity and power of this nation. In the meantime, let no man stand in the way of the chariot of "manifest destiny," or try to prolong the colonial vassalage to a European island, of the people of the Dominion who by race, civilization, interest and contiguity naturally form a part of the great Republic of America.

Yours truly, JOSEPH MEDILL.

STARVATION AT SEA.

Arrival of a British Bark at Philadelphia, after One Hundred and Five Days' Passage from Liverpool.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post, Jan. 25.

On Saturday the British bark *Cadet*, Capt. CHRISTIAN, laden with earthenware, consigned to the firm of PETER T. WRIGHT & Co., arrived here from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th day of October last. The bark, while sailing down the Irish Channel, on her fifth day out, encountered her first trouble. She was struck by a heavy gale from the northwest, but being a good strong vessel of five hundred tons, and having on board fourteen good seamen, an able commander and provisions for a seven weeks' voyage, this trouble was not considered of particular importance. Then followed three days of fair weather, with a good wind, and she sailed smoothly along until the morning of the 17th of October, when she again encountered a gale which buffeted her on the maddened waves until the 22d. The storm then subsided, and the worn-out crew again had rest and good weather, making rapid headway to the course marked out. The weather, however, soon changed, and her progress was again impeded by head winds, which continued until the 27th of October.

It was now discovered that there was no likelihood of making the port to which she was destined within the time anticipated, and care had to be exercised in the distribution of provisions. To guard against the supply being exhausted the men were reduced to a half gallon of water per day and half rations of hard food. The weather soon after became boisterous, and the brig was thrown about by the surging seas, sometimes drifting eastward then northward, the waves breaking over her, the water running through the hatches. The half-starved men were kept busy at the pumps night and day, suffering and discouraged, and at times giving up in despair. Not a sail hove in sight, and thus the unfortunate brig was either tossing or becalmed during the whole of both November and December.

The first day of January dawned upon a famished crew, subsisting on a half pound of rice, a few dried peas, cooked flour, and a half pint of water, and with but ten pounds of flour left in the cook's room. It was a sad day for these living souls, and a prayer went up from the heart of every one of them that a sail would heave in sight and save them from death.

In the evening a ship, the *Queen*, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, S. C., in ballast, came within a short distance, and, boarding her, they obtained a small quantity of provisions. They then bore up for the coast; but off Hatteras, eighty miles due east, they were caught by a terrible gale from the northwest, and were again driven out to sea. Their provisions were again giving out when, on the 14th of January, the steamer *Hudson*, of New-York, was spoken, and a little provisions obtained from her.

On the 19th of January the bark again bore up for the coast, and endeavored to make the Chesapeake, but was met by the tremendous northwestern gales and blown eastward. On the 21st the crew, almost despairing, made another and a last effort. The food had completely given out, but the schooner *William Penn*, from Thomaston, for Norfolk, came to their aid, and supplied their wants. Thus encouraged, the crew worked with a will, and at night sighted Cape Henlopen, and in a few hours afterward were safe in the Delaware River, and in two days more, safer still, alongside dock.

During the whole voyage of three months and eleven days the crew behaved most admirably, and not a single case of sickness occurred. The men, exhausted and with scarcely any sustenance, worked night and day in water to their waists, now handling the sheets and tacks, and again taking spells at the brakes with fortitude and heroism. Not a rope was lost or a sail torn, though the vessel went through some of the heaviest gales that have occurred on our coast in many years.

Gen. Mower Ordered to the Command of the District of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 13.—4. Brevet Major-Gen. JOS. A. MOWER, Colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, will repair to this city, without delay, and relieve Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, United States Army, in the command of the District of Louisiana.

The headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, will be transferred to the City of New-Orleans. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEILL, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Ordinance Restricting the Sale of Kerosene Oils—Nitro-Glycerine in New-York—The Sanitary Inspectors Again—Staten Island Schools.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. S. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

KEROSENE OIL.

The Attorney of the Board, Mr. D. B. EATON, reported that he had considered the subject of dangerous kerosene oils, referred to him at the previous meeting, and had drafted an ordinance which, he believed, would enable the Board to stop the sale of the impure material within the Metropolitan district. He then presented the ordinance, which reads as follows:

No petroleum oil, kerosene oil or other liquid having like composition or qualities as a burning-fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning-fluid, for lamps or any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning-fluid for any such lamp or receptacle, or for heat for such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110 degrees Farenheit, and
2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor below 100 degrees Farenheit.

The ordinance was unanimously adopted, and the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to cause a special inspection to be made of the various qualities of kerosene sold throughout the Metropolitan district. The Secretary was also directed to advertise the new ordinance in the daily newspapers for three weeks, at the expiration of which time it will become an operative law.

In the course of a desultory discussion, previous to the adoption of the ordinance, Commissioner MANIERRE stated that the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners had been quietly engaged in investigating the composition of kerosene oils for the past three weeks, and that they believed that they (the Fire Commissioners) could remedy the evil by enforcing the State law now on the statute books.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, sent a communication to the Board, informing them of an attempt made last week by certain parties to covertly ship a quantity of nitro-glycerine from this City to New-Haven. The facts of the case, as detailed by Dr. HARRIS, are these:

Certain persons sent, or caused to be sent, from Hoboken, by ferry-boat, to the foot of Desbrosses-street, a car-load of heavily-filled boxes marked "Gasolin." The car-load was driven across the City to the foot of Broome-street, East River, and transferred to the sloop *Southport* for transportation to New-Haven, Conn., to be delivered to a "railroad contractor." The President of the Metropolitan Police requested the Superintendent to ascertain and advise what action could be taken to ascertain the nature of the material thus shipped. Prof. CHANDLER was at once requested to ascertain the nature of the stuff. He reported that it unquestionably was nitro-glycerine. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive to warrant prompt action for the removal of the sloop and cargo to some secluded anchorage 500 yards from New York or Brooklyn. The order for the removal of the sloop was committed to the Superintendent of Police to insure its prompt execution, and for that night (Thursday) the cargo was out of the way. This action was taken under the seventy-fourth section of the Sanitary Code. But there seemed to be nothing sufficiently explicit in the Code or the Health act to warrant any further proceedings, except to refer the evidence and the record of the circumstances to the Fire Commissioners, who have power to control the storage of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder. This duty Dr. HARRIS performed on Friday morning, and they took the necessary action for removing the suspected cargo to some isolated point near the Palisades.

In conclusion, the Sanitary Superintendent urged the Board to act in the premises at once.

Accompanying Dr. HARRIS' letter was a report from Dr. CHANDLER, the Analytical Chemist of the Board, setting forth the circumstances which led him to believe that the article referred to above, as having been shipped for New-Haven, was nitro-glycerine.

The report then proceeded to say that—

With regard to the danger of nitro-glycerine, it is hardly necessary to remind you of the fearful accidents which have already occurred from its accidental explosion. To be sure many of them have resulted from carelessness, but the most fatal accidents have occurred in the transportation of the article, where the packages were handled by parties ignorant of their contents, or when it even exploded spontaneously when no one was near it. Nov. 5, 1865, a box exploded spontaneously in front of the Wyoming Hotel, in this City; March 4, 1866, a quantity of the oil exploded in a warehouse at Sydney, Australia, destroying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property; it was Sunday no persons were near; April 3, 1866, a quantity of the oil exploded at Aspinwall, on board the steamer *European*, killing thirty or forty persons, and destroying $1,000,000 worth of property; April 16, 1866, a box exploded in San Francisco, killing sixteen or seventeen persons, and destroying $200,000 worth of property. While I have no doubt that in proper hands nitro-glycerine is as safe or safer than gunpowder, it cannot be denied that it does sometimes explode spontaneously, and that the effects of its explosion are far greater than those of gunpowder. Also, it does not explode on the application of flame in open vessels; it is, nevertheless, much more liable to accidental explosion, for the reason that the public generally is ignorant of its properties. In fact, it is to be regretted that it does not explode from flame, as this very fact leads persons using it to handle it more carelessly than they would gunpowder. The explosive power of nitro-glycerine is variously estimated at from five to thirteen times that of gunpowder. Suddenly heated to [illegible]° Fahrenheit it explodes. At a temperature of [illegible]° Fahrenheit it is liable to spontaneous decomposition. Sawdust moistened with it explodes on the application of a spark. When frozen it explodes by concussion, or even by friction. Fatal accidents have occurred to persons who attempted to crush the frozen oil. Had the thirty-two cases exploded on board the ferry-boat a large proportion of the passengers would undoubtedly have been killed. Had it exploded while passing through the streets of the City it would probably have destroyed a dozen buildings on each side of the street. The transportation of this powerful explosive agent should certainly be regulated by very strict laws, and it should always be marked with its true name, that it may receive the care necessary to avoid accidents.

The matter was referred to the Attorney of the Board for an opinion.

THE SANITARY BUREAU TROUBLES.

Commissioner STONE moved that the rule of the Board, which required Sanitary Inspectors to make oath to the truthfulness of their weekly reports of time devoted to the work of their departments, be annulled. The order, Dr. STONE said, was forced upon the Inspectors by the Board in a spirit of persecution, and it was repugnant to them as it was to him. If these gentlemen were not worthy of credit, upon their simple words, they were not worthy to be employed in the responsible positions which they hold.

Commissioner CRANE seconded the motion, at the same time reminding Commissioner STONE that he (STONE) was the father of the "obnoxious" rule, and had himself forced it upon the Inspectors by introducing it to the Board at the time of its adoption. As severe a thrust was subsequently made by Commissioner LINCOLN, who, in voting said that he remembered that Dr. DALTON, the late Sanitary Superintendent, was the person who drafted the "repugnant" rule, and induced Commissioner STONE to ask for its adoption. The "torturing" of which certain gentlemen had been wont to complain of late, was self-imposed, and should not be charged to those who were not responsible for it, in the least.

The motion of Commissioner STONE was then adopted.

A motion to pay Dr. JAMES $200 for his recent services to the Board as Sanitary Superintendent *ad interim*, was lost, and it was resolved that he should be paid only at the rate of $1,800 per year—which is Inspector's salary.

A complaint that many of the school buildings of Staten Island were overcrowded and ill ventilated, was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A New Sensation.

WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, will exhibit, at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, for the first time, a monster skeleton, which he has been for some months engaged in restoring of a [illegible], or gigantic fossil lizard, found in the cretaceous formation of New-Jersey. As this is the first of a series of articulations by which this distinguished naturalist proposes to reconstruct for the City, from ancient fragments, some of the monsters which formerly inhabited this continent, his explanation will doubtless draw a crowded house on Wednesday evening.

TWO EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.

A Gang of Burglars Arrested in Dey-street with their Plunder—Capture of a Second Gang in the Sixth Ward with $3,000 Worth of Cutlery in their Possession.

The facts with regard to two extensive burglaries in the First and Second Wards were brought to light yesterday. In both instances the Police were successful in arresting the burglars and recovering all of the stolen property. The details of these cases are as follows:

On Sunday evening, as Roundsman OATES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patrolling the ward, he became suspicious of the presence of burglars in the premises No. 12 Dey-street, occupied by HUGH McKAY & Co. He accordingly so reported to Sergt. RITTERBROOKS, who was in charge at the Station-house, who directed that an effort be at once made to capture the thieves. With this end in view, Sergts. WOODWARD and PHILLIPS, Detectives THOMPSON and KENNALLY, and Roundsmen OATES and McKELVEY, all proceeded to the place, and there maintained a strict watch. They had not long been in position before two men were seen to enter the building through the cellar door, being admitted by a confederate, who deliberately locked the door behind them and remained on the *qui vive* in the street. He was soon pounced upon, and recognized as HENRY SCHUZER, a well-known professional thief. The Police then continued their surveillance, and finding that no new birds came to the trap, they determined to spring it and so secure those already in the building. The two Sergeants having satisfied themselves that every avenue of escape had been closed, proceeded at once to force open the door, and caused a rigid search of the premises to be made by the force at their disposal. They succeeded in finding the two burglars already spoken of, who were endeavoring to conceal themselves in the basement, and near them was also found a large and valuable assortment of silks, which had been packed up already for removal. The two prisoners gave their names as JAMES GORMAN and CHARLES STEVENS, and they and their confederate were all locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station. Yesterday morning the accused were all arraigned before Alderman MOORE, the acting Magistrate at the Tombs Court, when they were all remanded for trial in default of bail. Mr. McKAY made the necessary affidavit in the case, and stated that the silk found packed up was valued at $1,400. The burglars had used false keys to enter the basement, and then cut a hole in the floor above.

The second case proved to be the most important one of the day, as the burglars had successfully achieved their purpose and were nearly as successful in making their escape with the plunder, when they were overhauled in another ward. Yesterday forenoon, as Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, was in Elizabeth-street he saw three men carrying a couple of large baskets, and acting in a somewhat suspicious manner. Believing that mischief of some kind was afoot the Captain summoned Officers DUNNE, DOLAN and CLANCEY, of his force, to his assistance, and caused the arrest of all three of the men he had under his surveillance. The prisoners gave their names as THOMAS MOORE, CHARLES SMITH and JAMES JONES, and the baskets found in their possession contained a large assortment of fancy cutlery. As soon as the prisoners were safely locked up in the Franklin Police Station, Capt. JOURDAN instituted the necessary inquiries and ascertained that the store of Messrs. C. H. SHEEHAN & HALSTED, on the first floor of No. 20 Cliff-street, had been entered by burglars on Sunday night, and $3,000 worth of fine pocket cutlery had been carried off. Mr. MARTIN J. HIGGINS, an employe of the firm, proceeded to the Station-house and there fully identified the cutlery recovered from the prisoners as that stolen from the store. SMITH, JONES and MOORE were accordingly arraigned before Alderman MOORE at the Tombs, during the afternoon, when he held them for trial in default of $1,500 bail each. As the prisoners laid no claims of ownership in the cutlery found in their possession, although they all denied their guilt of the burglary, the acting Magistrate ordered the property to be surrendered to the firm of SHEEHAN & HALSTED. It required the services of three or four officers to remove the same from the Court-room.

The Police of the Sixth and Twenty-seventh Precincts are deserving of credit for their success in these cases.

Death of a Colored Woman through Alleged Malpractice.

PHEBE E. LYON, a colored woman, aged 35, unmarried, and employed as a cook in the family of JAMES CARR, doing business at No. 157 Bowery, but whose residence at present is unknown, died suddenly on Saturday last, in the basement of Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, under circumstances of a peculiarly suspicious character. Coroner KEENAN has had charge of the case, and is now making all due investigation. He has ascertained enough already to convince him that the deceased came to her death through medical malpractice, resorted to for the purpose of producing an abortion. It appears that PHEBE had been a domestic for Mr. CARR nearly ten years, and had been ill for the past few weeks, during which period it is alleged that she was attended by Dr. BELCHER, of East Twenty-first-street, and subsequently lived with a sister at Rye for a short time. On Friday last she was committed to the care of the sexton of Shiloh Church, who resides with his family in the basement. When she arrived the deceased was apparently suffering great pain, and grew rapidly worse until death at length occurred the following day. Although no physician was in attendance upon her during these last two days of her illness, a certificate of death from ovarian dropsy was obtained from a Mrs. A. BARNETT, a midwife at No. 142 East Thirty-fifth-st. This certificate was presented to the Board of Health, and a burial permit granted thereon. It was also arranged that the remains of the unfortunate woman should be buried at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday, and the funeral would undoubtedly have taken place had it not been for the efforts of Miss LYON's relatives, who only accidentally heard of her death yesterday, and caused an investigation by the Coroner, as they deemed the death a violent one. A *post-mortem* examination was made of the remains yesterday by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, by order of the Coroner, and he found that death had undoubtedly been caused by peritonitis, the result of an abortion through violent means. As the matter is still surrounded in considerable mystery, the Coroner decided to postpone the formal examination of witnesses until next Monday, when it is hoped that the facts will be made public. All of the deceased's relatives and friends are respectable colored people and are very anxious that a full investigation be made. As yet no evidence has been obtained to criminate the person who committed the operation for abortion.

An Extraordinary Detective Case.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as Detective JOHN TIERMANN, of the Central Department at No. 300 Mulberry-street, was in Peoble's Hotel, at No. 106 Vesey-street, for the purpose of transacting some private business, he noticed a man rather neatly dressed enter the restaurant. The man had a policeman's club peeping from his breast pocket, and he rather ostentatiously announced himself as a detective officer from Police Headquarters, adding also that he had not made any important arrests for several days, and would take a turn round the hotel. As the fellow was an utter stranger to Detective TIERMANN, he became convinced that he was an impostor; but, being amused at the pomposity of the unknown, he entered into conversation with him. "So you are a detective officer," said TIERMANN, "and belong to Police Headquarters?" "Why, of course I am," replied the unknown; "do you doubt it?" "Well, I don't know much about your being a detective," remarked TIERMANN; "but, if you are one, let's see your shield." The man became quite nonplussed at first on this pertinent demand, but soon recovered his composure and haughtily exclaimed, "So you doubt my being a detective, do you; now I will just show you that I am one in earnest, so I arrest you, Sir."

Detective TIERMANN, still more amused at the turn affairs had taken, surrendered himself into the custody of the unknown and walked with him down Vesey-street as far as Greenwich, when he suddenly reversed the programme, remarking, "I guess I'll take you now," and at once slapped his hand on the fellow's collar, who discovered that he had indeed caught a Tartar. When arraigned before Inspector DILKS, at the Central Office, the prisoner gave his name as PETER BODINE, and kept up the farce of being a policeman even then. As the name given by him happened to be that of an officer in the Nineteenth Precinct who was killed several months ago by a fall down a flight of stairs at the Third-avenue Railroad depot, the ruse was soon detected. The prisoner then gave his name as JOHN BOMMER, and on his person being searched a certificate of character as an engineer was found, signed by JARVIS & Co., of Jersey City, in which document he was styled REUBEN A. ROUR. This name the prisoner at once decided as his, and stuck to it during the remainder of the examination. ROUR was subsequently arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, and held for trial. He is a native of Newburg, N. Y., aged 26, resides at No. 8 Grove-terrace, Jersey City, and is an engineer by occupation.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, Alderman BERGEN, President, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the proposed change in the arrangement of public department offices in the City Hall. He complains that the present Street Commissioner's office to which it is proposed to remove the business of the Comptroller, is altogether inadequate to the accommodation of the business. He desires to have the power to hire ample rooms in the neighborhood if the change should be made. The subject was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the City Treasurer using the Commercial Bank as a bank of deposit for such portion of the city funds as may be deemed equitable and in accordance with law, and upon such terms as deposits are made with other banks. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made a report on the subject of the breaks in several streets in South Brooklyn, caused by the heavy rains of last Summer, from which it appeared that the bills for work done last Fall under the direction of the Aldermen of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, the Mayor and the Street Commissioners, amounted to $11,186 95. The Committee proposed that the Mayor and Street Commissioner be authorized to examine the bills and direct the proper officers to issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, and that the amount be placed in the budget and raised in the taxes for 1869. Adopted.

The Railroad Committee reported a resolution in favor of the South Side Railroad being allowed to use a steam dummy engine, such as is used by the Hudson River Railroad, during the will of the Mayor and Common Council.

An amendment was offered limiting the time of running the steam dummy to six days so as to provide an opportunity for trial, the Company to give six days' notice previous to the trial. The report as amended was adopted.

A resolution asking the Legislature to exempt the City of Brooklyn from the military tax, on the ground that the collection of the tax amounts to as much as the tax itself, was adopted.

Adjourned.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimates in Brooklyn, yesterday, Street Commissioner FURMAN made the following reference to the Fire Department:

"The Fire Department, in my opinion, is altogether wrong. It has too many heads. We have this Board of Estimates and Disbursements, then the Board of Fire Commissioners—and when I speak of them I remember that Mr. BARRY and Mr. KOLLACKER are with the Chief Engineer, while the other three Commissioners are against him. Then you have the Board of Appeals, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Representatives—five heads altogether, some of them trying to see how much annoyance they can give to each other. This is altogether wrong, in my opinion. When a fire takes place now there are so many companies that, in their anxiety to get to work, they do more damage in my opinion by water than is done by the fire itself—that is, in most cases. That is another reason why a change ought to be made. Another reason is the herculean efforts the firemen are compelled to make in pulling heavy steamers through the streets to fires—sometimes through a deep fall of snow. Now, no one who looks at the question in that light, fairly and without prejudice, but will say there ought to be a change. Whether this change ought to be a change from the present system to a paid system, or not, I am not prepared to say. The newspapers, which are supposed to understand this thing, say it ought to be a change from the present to a paid system. If we are to have a paid system attempted to be forced upon us, in connection with the New-York Department—an extravagant and corrupt organization, in my opinion—it is the duty of the proper persons to see that we have a system which our local authorities shall have a control over; for if we are annexed to the New-York Department we shall never know what amount of money will be expended for us. I am not prepared to say that I am in favor of a paid department yet."

Booth's New Theatre—Auction Sale of Seats.

The auction sale of seats for the opening night of BOOTH's new theatre, (Feb. 3,) begun at Irving Hall, yesterday morning. Mr. W. O. HOFFMAN acted as auctioneer. Before beginning the sale he announced that it was Mr. BOOTH's wish that no more than four seats should be sold to one person, as in that way only could the monopoly of the best seats be kept out of the hands of speculators.

The sale opened with the boxes. The lower box on either side was reserved—one for Gov. HOFFMAN and party, the other for Mayor HALL and party. Several of the choicest seats in the orchestra and orchestra circle were also reserved for members of the Press. Box B, the intermediate box on the left of the stage, was sold for $125 premium to J. G. LAWES. Box E, the corresponding on the right hand, brought $110 premium; the buyer did not give his name. The upper box on the right hand went to JERRY THOMAS for $40, and the corresponding one on the left to JOHN H. MURRAY for $30. The sale of the orchestra chairs was marked by considerable animation. Seats Nos. 49, 50, 51, on the right of the seventh tier in the central isle, were knocked down for $25 50 premium each, and Nos. 54, 55 and 56 on the same tier for $18 50. The range for the remainder of the seats was from $10 50 to $3—premiums in every case. The principal buyers on this floor were Messrs. BULLMAN, TYSON, ADAMS, STORRY and REYNOLDS. The sale of the balcony seats was next proceeded with, and premiums ranging between $8 and $1 realized. About one-half of the seats were sold and then the sale was adjourned at 1 P. M. till to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M.

Between four and five hundred persons were present, and there was much competition. The prices obtained for some of the boxes and orchestra chairs were remarkable, and have seldom been equaled in this city.

A Baltimore Bond Robbery.

Yesterday morning Inspector DILKS, of the Metropolitan Police, received a telegram from the Chief of Police in the City of Baltimore, Md., announcing that on Friday night a gang of burglars had entered one of the banks of that city and carried off $124,000 worth of bonds and railroad securities, comprising the following: $15,000 worth of Central Pacific Railroad bonds, $6,000 worth of Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $10,000 worth of United States five-twenty bonds, $20,000 Washington County (Md.) bonds, $30,000 worth of New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad bonds, $6,000 worth of New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad bonds, $25,000 worth of West Maryland Railroad bonds, and $9,000 worth of National Bank and legal-tender notes. No trace of the burglars has been obtained by the Baltimore Police, though it is considered probable that an effort will be made to dispose of the bonds in this City.

The Sailors' Strike.

Yesterday several hundred sailors assembled in Franklin square, and, after forming in procession, and headed by a band of music, marched through Pearl and Fulton streets, the City Hall Park, and several of the streets in the lower part of the City. On the banners borne in the procession were inscribed, "Strike for Sailors' Rights," "Let Us Have Peace," "Sailors' Strike," "Wages, $30 per Month."

The men forming the procession, who were all evidently of the poorer class, complain that their wages of $15 per month are quite insufficient to support them and their families. The usual custom is to advance them when they ship the sum of $40. Out of this they have to pay $5 to the shipping master, and on the remainder their wives and families must continue to live during the five or six months the husband is away. When in port their expenses are about $1 per day at the ordinary boarding-houses, which certainly seems high for the accommodation afforded. They ask a rate of wages commensurate with the services they perform, and claim that at the present time they are the worst paid and most abused class of men in the community.

A full-rigged miniature ship, carried by four tars, attracted much attention along the route. Arriving at Franklin-square they were addressed by JAMES OLIVER and Mr. NOLAN, who denounced the action of the shipmasters in reducing the wages of the sailor. It was resolved that no sailor should leave the port under less pay than $30 a month, and any found doing so were promised rough treatment. At the close of the speaking the men marched down South-street, cheering the firm of PENCE, RYBURG & Co., who were willing to give the advance. At the foot of Wall-street they stopped and gave three groans for the owners of the ship *Brooklyn*, and dispersed.

Police Trials.

Judge BOSWORTH presided at trials of policemen yesterday, and disposed of a calendar of thirty-five cases. Some of the men arraigned will have a day's pay deducted from their wages at the end of the month, some five days' pay, but it is not probable that any will lose their positions.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The trial of JAMES SMITH, patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct, involved a family quarrel, and was very much like the cases that come up before the Police Courts. The complainant was the officer's sister, who had been living in the family of the officer for some time previous to the occurrence of the difficulty. It appeared that there was some dispute about her things—a carpet and a few other articles she said belonged to her. In the dispute the officer arrested his sister and took her before a Magistrate, when she was discharged on promise of not annoying her brother any more. A case always looks suspicious when an officer arrests a party on his own premises for "abuse." Especially if an officer is on such terms with his sister as to have her work in his family, it ought to be something serious that will justify him in taking her to the Station-house as a prisoner. An exhibition of "temper" on her part is hardly sufficient excuse. Judge BOSWORTH, at the close of the testimony, remarked to the officer, "Never get mad at a woman, no matter what she may say."

A COMMISSIONER AFTER A POLICEMAN.

Mr. ISAAC BELL, Jr., Commissioner of Charities and Correction, testified that on the afternoon of the 19th inst., he met Officer MAYNARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on his post, and asked him if the snow which was lying on the sidewalk, on the south side of West Twenty-second-street, about 150 feet from Fifth-avenue, three hours previous, had been cleared away. The officer replied he could not tell. Whereupon Mr. BELL went to the Station-house and complained of the obstruction, when the parties were notified and the snow removed. Mr. BELL did not claim that the officer was disrespectful or ungentlemanly in conduct, but considered him remiss in not attending to the matter.

NOT A CRIMINAL CASE.

AUGUSTUS NELSON, a patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct. The complainant, EMIL GERBY, residing at No. 108 East Fifteenth-street, testified that on the 5th inst. he was selling tickets at the box office of Steinway Hall for an entertainment there. He sold four tickets at $1 50 each to a gentleman, who handed him a $10 bill in payment, and walked away without receiving his change. In about fifteen minutes a gentleman appeared at the office with four coupons of tickets, and claimed the $4 in change. GERBY gave him the money. A half hour later another gentleman appeared, also showing coupons, and claimed the $4. GERBY explained what he had done; but it did not appear to be satisfactory to the gentleman, who called upon Officer NELSON, and GERBY was arrested and taken to the Station-house, where the charge was entered upon the books of "petit larceny." GEO. TAYLOR, who bought the tickets, said that GERBY's explanation was so confused that it led him to believe that he had given the change to no person whatever.

Judge BOSWORTH reminded the officer that he had no right to make an arrest on such a statement. A policeman has no right to arrest any person unless he has committed what the law regards as a crime.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

FREDERICK WEIS, of No. 237 First-avenue, met CATHARINE COLTON in Houston-street, near the Bowery, on Sunday evening, and entered into conversation with her. They separated a few minutes after, when WEIS discovered that he had been despoiled of a silver watch and chain, valued at $35, which he had carried in his vest pocket. Fortunately for the victim Officer DECKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw the larceny committed by CATHARINE and so arrested her. When brought before the Magistrate yesterday the woman was held for trial at the General Sessions.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.

JOHN CULLEN, a soldier in the Engineer Corps, and a member of the Permanent Party at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., formed the casual acquaintance of JANE WILSON in the saloon kept by ERNEST WAGNER, at No. 152 Greenwich-street, and while in her company yesterday, was robbed of a $100 bill, which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. As he saw JANE take the money, he caused her arrest, and also that of the saloon proprietor, by Officer EVANS of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Both of the prisoners were subsequently arraigned before the acting Magistrate, and on the evidence of the complainant, they were remanded for trial at the General Sessions, the victimized soldier being sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

FORGING AN ORDER.

On Friday afternoon one PATRICK CORRY, a carman of No. 76 Broome-street, received a paper from GEO. R. MARTIN, who styles himself a broker, which paper purported to be an order from Messrs. RIPLEY & Co., of No. 141 Chambers-street, signed by J. R. SCOTT, and calling for the delivery of fifty cases of Wolf's Schiedam Schnapps, valued at $600. As the order was believed to be a genuine one, the fifty cases were delivered to the carman, who agreeably to his instructions from MARTIN, took the same to the warehouse of JOSEPH W. SNOW, at No. 176 Washington-street. CORRY, however, suspected that the transaction was an irregular one, so caused inquiry to be made, which elicited the fact that RIPLEY & Co. had given no such order, and that the one given the carman by MARTIN was a forgery. Officer PIERCE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday arrested MARTIN, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was held for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1263—Hoge vs. McKeon.	1282—Landsberg vs. Busefield et al.
1265—Dickenson vs. Hunter.	1286—Bearns vs. Holmes et al.
1267—Paine et al. vs. McLevy et al.	1287—National Bank of Metropolis vs. Morgan.
1269—Townsend, assignee, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1288—Baker et al. vs. Haring.
1271—Bolton et al. vs. Hovey.	1291—Lithauer et al. vs. Atkinson.
1273—Munsell et al. vs. Bidwell.	1293—Ellis vs. Hoyt et al.
1275—Whelan vs. Lynch, survivor, &c.	1295—Campbell vs. Haugh, Third-av. Railroad Co., et al.
1277—Wager vs. Peters et al.	1297—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.
1279—Anthracite Ins. Co. vs. Leland et al.	1299—Fowler et al. vs. Harvey et al.
1281—Meyer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1302—Coffin vs. Ellis et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Wilson vs. Britton et al.	146—Foster et al. vs. Lent et al.
98—McLean et al. vs. Gundy et al.	147—Kalitas vs. Kerner et al.
118—Bassett vs. Abom et al.	

Call No. 151—Claflin et al. vs. Hannon, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.	431—Clark vs. Glimes.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'x, vs. Banks.	557—Beard, Adm'x, vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	607—Ricks vs. The Mayor, &c.
565—Reppiler vs. Bloodgood et al.	613—Brett et al. vs. Maury et al.
575—Ranch vs. Lyons.	615—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
579—Speyers vs. Lambert.	617—James vs. Henry.
585—Cooper Union vs. Carey.	619—Fowler vs. Huber.
587—Dittmars vs. Delacey.	

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.	40—Goddard vs. Chapman et al.
406—King vs. Bradford et al.	398—Reppiler et al. vs. Jaquemot.
384—Escousage vs. Kramer et al.	448—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
522—Batchelor vs. Albany City Ins. Co.	452—Amennan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
570—Friedlander vs. Stoh.	576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandall et al.	562—Stead vs. Mariotte et al.
[illegible]—Schalle et al. vs. Lipman.	566—Burns vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
318—Tirney, by Gd'n, vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1495—Klauber vs. The Cong., &c.	1598—Mayer vs. Ruckert.
1496—Klauber vs. The Cong., &c.	1600—Koneg vs. Steck.
1502—The Allemania vs. Smith.	1601—Hall vs. Keller.
1453—Buchanan vs. Ely.	1603—Lugnes vs. Brehm.
1574—Doering vs. Tieman.	1614—Hopkins vs. Wenberg.
1576—Gibney vs. Beach.	1616—Kalaher vs. George.
1577—Gibney vs. Beach.	1617—Kelly vs. Marmas.
1578—Gibney vs. Beach.	1618—Lalance vs. Parker.
1582—Fetter vs. Pfeffer.	1619—Morris et al. vs. Kuch.
1584—Gintoman vs. Gelastem.	1625—May vs. Coburn.
1586—Jacobus vs. Eyles.	1626—Corcoran vs. Wilmerding.
1589—Pollard vs. Scheannan.	1627—Tuin vs. North Am. Steamship Co.
1590—Palmer, assignee, &c., vs. Kelly et al.	1628—Kyle vs. Stern.
1507—Calman vs. Schearman.	1632—Rosenfield vs. Claflin.
	1637—Barrett vs. Stone.
	1640—Boyle vs. Allen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Julius H. Weman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Heaney; robbery.
The People vs. Francis Fox; robbery.
The People vs. James Smith; robbery.
The People vs. Dennis Connor; robbery.
The People vs. Marcus Raymond; burglary.
The People vs. Dennis Gillan; burglary.
The People vs. James Burke; burglary.
The People vs. William R. Haight; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Henning Brandes; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 26.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Schackel vs. Cooper.	150—Dicey vs. Strauss.
124—Van Riper vs. Fernal.	20—Morrow vs. Freeman.
144—Myers vs. Campbell.	158—Smith vs. Campbell.
22½—Same vs. Same.	162—Sleaner vs. W. U. Tel.
149—Mason vs. Buhler.	19—Rowan vs. Hyatt.
60—Sanderson vs. Cauldwell.	41—Lewis vs. Lewis.
89—Adams vs. Brooklyn Saw Mill.	39—Doherty vs. Campbell.
112—Lamater vs. Loud.	123—Lewis vs. Lewis.
117—Lawton vs. Lynch.	160—McCowan vs. Wilson.
	165—Dorsey vs. Otten.
	166—Turnbull vs. Ring.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE FULLERTON AND BLAISDELL CASES—POSTPONEMENTS.

The United States vs. Fullerton et al.—In this case a motion to postpone was made. Mr. J. H. Anthon, of counsel for the defence, stated that he appeared for the defendant, Birdsall. He then read an affidavit by Birdsall, to the effect that Thomas E. Smith, the Collector, against whom the proceedings were taken out, of which this charge arose, was a material witness; that the deponent intended to contradict by him all the facts alleged in the indictment, of which the said Thomas E. Smith had actual knowledge, and that said witness was very ill and unable to attend court. He then read a certificate from Dr. Kissam, attendant physician of the witness, stating that Smith had been confined to his room for many weeks, and was still confined to his bed by protracted illness. Mr. Anthon said that his motion was to postpone the trial of the case till this witness could attend, as it was made certain that he could never attend.

Mr. Jenks, counsel for Mr. Fullerton, read an affidavit of his client, to the effect that Garret S. Mott was a material witness, but was ill and unable to attend.

District-Attorney Courtney—I have a suggestion to make which may save some time. If the defendants intend to rely on the absence of Smith I want it in the form of affidavits.

The Court—I understand the affidavits to have been read and filed.

Mr. Courtney—I do not so understand it—at least in the case of the defendant Fullerton.

Mr. Beebe stated that he appeared for the defendant Depuy and desired to join in the application for a postponement on account of the absence of the witness Smith.

Mr. Courtney—I must insist that they put it in the form of an affidavit.

The Court—They have a right to insist on that.

Mr. Beebe, for Depuy and Windust, drew up and offered to the Court an affidavit similar to that read on behalf of Birdsall.

Mr. Courtney said that the prosecution had come into Court every day since the indictment, ready and anxious to get on with the trial; that they were ready to-day and had their witnesses in attendance; that the ground of the application to postpone was remarkable. Mr. Smith, the person charged to have been defrauded, and upon whose testimony the indictment was found, suddenly becomes a material witness for the defence—the most remarkable ground for a postponement that he had yet met with in his experience. But it was true that Mr. Smith is sick; that he had been previously served with a subpoena, not because he was a necessary witness for the Government, but because he had been produced before the grand jury; that the prosecution had other testimony sufficient in his opinion to convict the defendants. Mr. Courtney then commented on the affidavit of Birdsall, claiming that it did not show sufficient ground for the postponement asked for, as it did not disclose any specific facts which they expected to prove by Mr. Smith. He also commented on the affidavit of Mr. Fullerton, and said that it was not even within the form required by law; that, as far as appeared by the affidavit, there was nothing to show that Mott was not in a condition to be in Court; that there was no certificate of a physician, and that it did not state what facts were to be proved by the witness; that the second affidavit of Mr. Fullerton, as to Smith, and the affidavits of Depuy and Windust, were essentially the same as the affidavit of Birdsall, and that the objection to that applied also to them. Mr. Courtney then said that if the application was to be listened to at all, he would consent, for the purpose of trying the case and giving every chance to the defendants, to have the deposition of Smith taken at his sick room, in the presence of counsel for the defence, and read to the jury; or, he would consent to have the testimony of Smith before the Grand Jury read on the trial.

Mr. Anthon, in reply, said that he was glad the District-Attorney had relieved the indictment of a legal proceeding by his two facetious propositions; that the propositions were impracticable, for Mr. Smith was now so ill that no one but members of his own immediate family were allowed to see him; that in the State Courts the prosecution was compelled to produce a witness when desired by the defence, and he had no doubt the District-Attorney would be held to the same rule here; that the District-Attorney had stated that the facts were not sufficient, but he thought it was necessary, when the prosecution called other witnesses to prove facts that his clients said were known only to themselves and Smith, that Smith should be called to contradict them.

The Court—Does the affidavit state that Mr. Smith will disprove the indictment?

Mr. Anthon—Not in so many words, but such is the inference to be drawn from it. If such an affidavit from Mr. Birdsall is necessary, he is ready to make it.

The Court—The application based on the illness of Mott is denied. As regards the application based on the sickness of Smith, the Court can see that Smith is a witness in form to the facts of the case, able to give information to Court and jury, and his illness is not denied by the prosecution. If the defence will furnish an affidavit that Mr. Smith will disprove the charges alleged in the indictment, the application to postpone will be granted, otherwise not.

The necessary affidavit was drawn by Mr. Anthon and read to the Court. It was pronounced sufficient.

Mr. Courtney objected that no specific facts were stated.

Mr. Anthon—The indictment contains nine counts, and it would take ninety sheets of paper to go over them all.

Mr. Courtney—It would not take ninety sheets of paper to state one fact.

Mr. Anthon said he would add that they expected to prove by his testimony the fact that there was no conspiracy.

Mr. Beebe stated that he added to the affidavit of Depuy and Windust that they expected to prove by the testimony of Smith the falsity of all the material charges in the indictment.

Mr. Courtney said the affidavits must state that the defence intend in good faith to put Mr. Smith on the stand.

Mr. Anthon said that the affidavits were made under the sanction of officers of the Court, which was a sufficient guarantee of their good faith.

The Court—The affidavits must contain proper averments that they intend to put Mr. Smith on the stand.

The proper affidavits being prepared and sworn to, the Court said: "The case is postponed for the day. It will be kept on the day calendar and can be moved by either party when Mr. Smith recovers."

On suggestion of the District-Attorney the affidavits were filed.

For the Government, District-Attorney Courtney; for the defence, Messrs. Anthon, Beebe, Jenks and Seward.

The United States vs. Blaisdell, Eckel and McLaren.—This was an indictment for illegally removing whisky and conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Mr. Beebe, counsel for the defence, said that time was needed for consultation, as it might be necessary to interpose special pleas.

Mr. Courtney said that there was a count for conspiracy, and that if special pleas were proper in answer to the other counts, they were not in answer to this one; that there was no reason why the case should not be tried.

Mr. Beebe also stated that he had an engagement for the afternoon in the District Court, and that, under the circumstances, more time should be allowed.

Postponement was granted till to-day, when pleas are to be filed if any are put in.

For the Government, District-Attorney Courtney; for the defence, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE.

The United States vs. Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—The Court opened at 10 o'clock, but considerably before that hour the section devoted to the public was crowded to its utmost capacity, to learn the sentence to be passed upon the prisoners. Transgressors of the Revenue laws in connection with whisky distilling had so often been liberated upon charges against them, that a sentence was a novelty.

District-Attorney Samuel G. Courtney moved the judgment of the Court upon the prisoners, and alluded to the intimation on Friday of an intended application on the part of their counsel for a postponement of the sentence until the last day of the term. He vehemently opposed this, and recalled a series of repeated and unnecessary postponements of the trial. On one of these occasions, he said, prisoners' counsel pleaded unspeakable agony from a boil on his lip, which disabled him from addressing the jury. He stigmatized the prisoners in unmeasured terms as thieves and swindlers, and did not perceive the slightest excuse for not at once giving them the measure of their deserts.

Mr. Wm. Root, counsel for defendants, moved for a postponement of sentence till the closing day of the term. He said that the defendants were to be witnesses in the case of Fullerton, and should be allowed to come into Court as witnesses, rather than criminals under sentence. He then insinuated that Mr. Fullerton had received authority from the President to promise protection to Blaisdell as one of the persons from whom he received information in relation to revenue matters. The counsel also observed that witnesses had been used by the prosecution contrary to agreement, when District-Attorney Courtney interrupted him by saying his assertion was false, and a passage of words ensued, which the Judge summarily interrupted and condemned.

Judge BLATCHFORD, after the motion of counsel for the defence, said the Court had no connection whatever with what the Executive and Attorney-General might or might not do. The prisoners had been found guilty, after an impartial trial, and he concurred in the verdict given. The Court should act independently of the Executive. If the Government had desired to stop the prosecution, it might have done so. The Judge then referred to the law under which the prisoners were convicted, to all the events which attended the seizure of the distillery in Forty-fifth-street, and to the penalties incurred. He then called for the prisoners to be brought before him, and sentenced them as follows:

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Alva Blaisdell and J. J. Eckel—You have been convicted, after a very full and thorough, and, as the Court thinks, a fair trial by an impartial jury, sifted by your counsel by an examination before they were impaneled, and on testimony which the jury regards as perfectly conclusive of the offence with which you are charged. You have been convicted, each of you, upon three counts, three distinct offences of removing distilled spirits from the place where it was distilled to other than a bonded warehouse, as provided by law. You have also, each of you, been convicted of three distinct offences, in aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits from a distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse, as provided by law. There are circumstances as developed on the trial, and circumstances connected with it show the very great aggravation and persistence of this illicit business after the distillery had been seized in November and condemned in February. After this illicit running off of whisky the distillery was subsequently sold by the Government, and again you more or less became immediately connected with it, and you entered the second time on the same course—to the removal of illicit whisky. Although your precise relation to the business may not have been similar upon the second as upon the first occasion, the punishment of the offence for removing or aiding and abetting in the removal under the fourth section of the act of July, 1866, under which the indictment has been found and under which you have been convicted, is somewhat different from the punishment prescribed by the law of 1868 for the same offence; in one respect the punishment now is more severe, and in other respects it is less severe. So far as the offence of removing the distilled spirits is concerned, of which you have been convicted upon three counts, the punishment provided by law for that offence is a fine double the amount of the tax imposed upon the distilled spirits removed and imprisonment not less than three months. The punishment provided for the same offence by the law of 1868 is a penalty double the tax imposed upon the spirits so removed and a fine of not less than 1000, and not more than $5,000, and imprisonment not less than three months and not more than three years. Under the present law the limit of imprisonment is not less than three months, but there is no limitation in the other direction; it is not limited to three years, as under the act of 1868. The punishment of aiding in the removal of spirits by the statute under which you were arrested is a fine of not less than $200 or not more than $2,000, and imprisonment not less than three months and not more than twelve months. Taking into account the fact that for the offence of removing spirits the extreme punishment by the present act of 1868 is limited to three years, and that there is no limitation by the act under which you were convicted, the Court regards it that, in the proper spirit of that act of 1866, interpreted in the light of the punishment imposed by the act of 1868 for the same offence, a punishment beyond three years is not proper. But in this case the Court feels—from the evidence in the case, and from all the circumstances surrounding the case, deduced from this evidence solely because the Court acts upon nothing else—the Court regards this as a case in which he ought to impose the extreme sentence of the law; and I shall impose that sentence under the first count in the indictment, for removing spirits from a distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse; and I shall suspend sentence on the other counts of the indictment under which you have been convicted, till after the execution of the sen-

...sentence under the first count, because it is a separate and distinct offence, as much as if you had been indicted for a separate offence.

SENTENCE ON BLAISDELL.

The sentence of the Court on you, Alvah Blaisdell, under the first count of the indictment under which you have been convicted, is that you shall be imprisoned for three years in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

SENTENCE ON NOYES.

The sentence of the Court on you, J. J. [illegible], on the first count of the indictment, under which you have been convicted, is that you be imprisoned for three years in the Penitentiary at Albany.

The Court suspends sentence in each case on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counts in the indictments till after the sentence imposed on the first count shall have been fully executed.

SENTENCE ON M'LANE.

John McLane, the jury strongly recommended you to mercy, and the Court recognizes the fact that you were at the distillery merely as a workman; and in view of that recommendation, and from all the circumstances of the case, the Court sentences you, on the eighth count of the indictment under which you have been convicted, to imprisonment for four months.

The prisoners were then removed, and the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of an application for an attachment for contempt against Sigmund Ullmann, Joseph Frank and Max L. Ess.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The commission issued by the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, not being accompanied by any written interrogatories, and not furnishing any information as to what the inquiry is to which the examination of the witnesses named in it is to be directed, so that I can determine whether the questions which the witnesses have refused to answer are or are not pertinent to such inquiry, it is impossible for me to hold that the witnesses have refused to answer any pertinent or proper question. The application for the attachment is, therefore, refused.

Martin and Smith for the application; Benedict and Boardman, opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE "MORNING STAR" SUNDAY SCHOOL INJUNCTION.

Richard Perry vs. The Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr., et al.—This case was before the Court to-day on an application by the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the Erie Railway Company and Messrs. Fisk & Gould from interfering with the premises leased by Dr. Perry for a new Mission School in what is commonly known as "Pike's Opera House" for a term of three years, at the rate of $500 per annum. In case they wanted the premises on Sunday evenings the sum of $10 per night was added. Our readers are already familiar with the quarrel which has taken place between these parties. Dr. Perry, as leader and Superintendent, determined to start a new Mission School in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue. He finally succeeded in getting a hall in what is familiarly known as Pike's Opera House.

The following affidavits were read upon the motion:

City and County of New-York: Thomas G. Shearman, being sworn, saith: 1. I am an attorney and counselor-at-law, and am the person referred to in the complaint and affidavits of Richard F. Perry and John P. Crosby herein, sometimes by name and sometimes under the description of the defendants' attorney. 2. At some time in the month of December last the defendant, James Fisk, Jr., requested me to call on Wm. E. Dodge to negotiate with him in relation to the proposed retirement of the Sunday school mentioned in the complaint from the building known as Pike's Opera House. I called on Mr. Dodge and stated to him that I understood that Mr. Perry, the plaintiff herein, would be controlled by his advice, and that the room of which Mr. Perry claimed to have a lease was entirely useless to Mr. Fisk in its present condition, and that it was indispensably necessary to divide it into offices, which would of course interfere with the comfort of the school, and therefore I desired to effect some compromise between the parties. Mr. Dodge said that he was one of the Trustees of the school, and that Mr. Perry took the lease on their behalf; that Mr. Perry had demanded from Mr. Fisk, as a condition of the removal of the school, a donation of at least two lots of ground in the same neighborhood and of enough money to build a school-house thereon, but that he (Mr. Dodge) considered this demand unreasonable, and had advised Mr. Perry to accept $5,000 in cash. He further said that the use of the room in the Opera House was worth far more than the rent charged by Mr. Fisk, and that he considered it a very liberal act on the part of Mr. Fisk to let the room on such terms. Mr. Perry came in while this conversation was going on and I am confident that he heard substantially all that is above stated. Mr. Dodge advised him on various points connected with the matter, and he immediately acted upon that advice. I offered to give $1,500 in cash as a settlement for the affair, which was rejected. 3. A few days afterward John P. Crosby, Esq., called upon me and stated that he was retained as counsel for Mr. Perry, and that the lowest terms of settlement would be $4,000 in cash, or $5,000 together with the seats then in the school-room. He had two or three interviews with me and with one or more of my partners, and understood perfectly well that I was not the only counselor, nor even the senior counsel in the case of Mr. Fisk. 4. On or about the 24th of December, 1868, a letter was sent by Mr. Fisk to Mr. Perry, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked "A," the receipt of which letter has been acknowledged by Mr. Crosby to me. I am informed and believe that any one of these rooms offered in that letter would have comfortably accommodated Mr. Perry's school; that two of the rooms were much larger than was necessary for that purpose; that one was much larger than the room occupied by Mr. Perry, and all were as suitable for a Sunday School as said room. That the rent of one of them was $1,200 a year, and that the offer of Mr. Fisk was equivalent to more than $3,000 in cash. Mr. Crosby called on me after this letter had been sent, refused its offers, and said that he supposed we should not interfere with the room immediately. I told him in reply that nothing would be done before the next Sunday, which was the 27th of December. I made no promises, express or implied, as to what would or would not be done after that time. This is the interview at which Mr. Crosby claims that I promised that no adverse step would be taken without due notice. In this he is certainly mistaken. Neither at that time or at any other did I make such a promise or use such language or any language equivalent or approximating thereto, or which could be construed by any one as implying such a promise, nor by word or sign or even by a silent consent did I ever give Mr. Crosby or Mr. Perry, or any one representing them, or either of them, the slightest reason to suppose that I became bound by any such obligation. On the contrary, I intended by my reference to the next Sunday to let Mr. Crosby understand that he might expect action at any time after that day, and no action was taken until three weeks afterward, on Friday, the 8th inst. I was taken ill and went home early, remaining in bed all the next day, and for the most part of every day in the next week, except Wednesday. On the evening of Saturday, the 9th inst., Thomas Preston, a clerk of ours, came from my office with several letters, including one from Mr. Crosby, which was sealed and unopened, and which I opened when in bed and returned to him with the request that he would hand it to one of my partners; this gentleman informed me, and I believe that he took the letter to the office on Monday the 11th inst., but entirely forgot it until Tuesday the 12th, when he delivered it to Mr. Sterling, the junior partner. I never had the slightest idea of suppressing this letter or of delaying its delivery at my office, but I supposed that it was not of any importance, or that Mr. Crosby was waiting for an answer, or had sent for one until several days after the 12th inst., and indeed, knowing that Mr. Crosby had already been informed of the names of the proprietors, I considered the request of the letter in that respect frivolous and unmeaning. I am informed and believe that the only messenger sent by Mr. Crosby, on Monday, the 11th inst., was a boy who addressed himself solely to our managing clerk, Mr. Ensign, and I am informed by Mr. Ensign, and verily believe that he knew nothing of the contents of Mr. Crosby's letter when the said messenger came; that the messenger inquired only for me, or for a message from me, and never intimated any wish to see any of my partners, nor disclosed the nature of his business. I never suppressed or tried to suppress the information requested by Mr. Crosby, and every member of our firm was at all times ready and willing to give that or any other reasonable information upon request, but the two senior members of the firm were not aware until the 13th inst. that Mr. Crosby had asked for any information, and the junior partner was not aware of it until after default had been made in the payment of the rent. I know of my own knowledge that Mr. Crosby well knew long before the 9th inst. that Messrs. Fisk & Gould were the owners of the Opera House, and that either of them was a proper person to receive the rent. The deed to Messrs. Fisk & Gould was duly recorded with the Register of this county on the 9th of November, 1868, and if Mr. Perry made diligent search for it as he pretends to have done, he could not have failed to find it. Mr. Crosby saw the original deed in December last, and read it carefully in my presence. This deed contained the names of Messrs. Fisk & Gould as grantees in all the usual places on the inside and outside, and Mr. Crosby conversed with me upon matters contained in the deed, both of us mentioning the names of those gentlemen as proprietors. He knew that they were constantly at the Erie Railway office, and so did Mr. Perry, who had several interviews with Mr. Fisk at that place.

The defendant, James Fisk, Jr., has acted in this matter in strict accordance with the advice given by his counsel, and to the best of my knowledge and belief there has not been on his part any fraud, deceit, trick, suppression of facts, or other misconduct, to the prejudice of the plaintiff's rights, either in law or in morals. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1869. E. A. [illegible].

Dec. 24, 1868.

Richard D. Perry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As we are desirous of having exclusive possession of the room in Pike's Opera House, which it appears has been leased by Mr. Pike to you to use on Sunday for a Sunday School, and as we wish, also, not to interfere in any way with the excellent work in which you are engaged, we propose to substitute another room of equal size and convenience in that neighborhood. We have made inquiries, and now send on the next page a list of five rooms of same dimensions and in various positions, but, as we are informed, equally convenient and contiguous to the Opera House. The room now occupied by you as a Sunday School in the Opera House contains 4,[illegible] square feet in the clear, which [illegible] interference, however, by pillars. The accompanying list contains the rooms of 1,800, 1,640, 1,100 and 1,000 feet, and we believe are all of them large enough for your purposes. The rent of every one of them is greater than the sum which Mr. Pike agreed to receive from you, viz. $500 per year, but we will substitute any one of the rooms you may select, securing for you a lease of it for the same period as the lease you now hold, and at the same rate, we paying the difference either to you or the proprietors. We will also fit up the rooms in any manner suitable for your purposes that the lessor will permit, and will, in addition, pay the reasonable fees of a person to be selected by you to examine the rooms offered, and see that the papers are properly executed. As you can have no object except to secure for the school a room as eligible as the one it now occupies, it seems to us that this proposition is reasonable and fair. Yours, &c.,

JAMES FISK, Jr., & CO.

The following are the propositions made for the places for Sunday Schools: No. 161 Eighth-avenue, basement, 70x22; No. 161 Eighth-avenue, up-stairs, 50x22; No. 318 Ninth-avenue, corner Twenty-fifth-street, 25x80; No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, 48x21; No. 300 Eighth-avenue, 80x20.

James Loncheim, the agent of Pike's Opera House, after a statement of various matters as to the non-payment of the rent, says:

The said rooms, when divided into offices and fitted up in the manner ordered by the proprietors, will be worth to them at least $4,000 per annum more than it would if it were restored to its original condition, and the arrangements made by them for the use of the building generally are such that it is absolutely indispensable to complete the changes now begun, inasmuch as without such alterations the said rooms would be useless to the proprietors for every day in the week except Sunday, and the proprietors and their lessees would be subject to inconveniences so great that no pecuniary compensation would be adequate.

The opening, cleaning and heating the rooms occupied by Mr. Perry's school, required the constant attendance every Sunday of a janitor and an engineer, the labor of Saturday and Monday of three persons to clean the rooms and remove the chairs, and the consumption of nearly or quite one ton of coal, besides wood, the cost of all of which was not less than $10 for each and every day that the room was occupied by Mr. Perry. The children also broke on an average one chair a day, costing $3. My own salary was $8 a day, and about one day of my time in each week was occupied in supervising the affairs of the school-room. The actual cost of the gas consumed in the room during each evening that Mr. Perry occupied it was at least $4 50. The annual cost of opening, cleaning and heating the room for the daytime only on Sundays, and of replacing chairs destroyed by the children, could not have been less than $1,000, without allowing anything for my services, which were worth $400 more, nor for the wear and tear of the room, which was considerable. No part of the labor, fuel or gas above specified would have been necessary, if the room had not been let to Mr. Perry. JAS. LONCHEIM.

Sworn, &c.

Edwin Ensign, the managing clerk of Field & Shearman, confirms, so far as he is concerned, the fact that Mr. Crosby's boy made no statement to him of any demand for time.

Mr. Fisk's own affidavit is as follows:

The Opera House mentioned in the complaint belongs solely to Mr. Jay Gould and myself, subject to such leases as may be thereon. The plaintiff, Mr. Perry, called upon me in December last, at my request, when I informed him that it was absolutely necessary for me to divide the room occupied by him on Sundays into compartments, and desired to know upon what terms he would consent to the change. He was very indignant and offensive in his manner, and demanded that I should give him two lots of ground near the Opera House, and erect a school building thereon. As this would cost from $40,000 to $60,000, I refused, and desired Mr. Shearman, as my counsel, to negotiate with him. Neither I nor Mr. Gould ever authorized Mr. Shearman to receive any rent from Mr. Perry or from any one else. Mr. Jas. Loncheim, and he only, was authorized by us to receive and demand Mr. Perry's rent. On or about the 24th of December last I sent a letter to Mr. Perry, a copy of which is annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Shearman, and I was then able and willing to fulfil all the offers therein contained. I have in all this matter acted under the advice of my counsel, Thomas G. Shearman, who resides at No. [illegible] Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. I have acted in good faith without practicing or authorizing any fraud, deceit, suppression of fact, or other wrongful act.

Sworn, &c. JAMES FISK, Jr.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Charles Kelsey vs. Francis L. Dallon.—This is a suit brought by plaintiff, the owner of the property in Irving-street known as the "Hilker Distillery," against the defendant, who is United States Marshal in the Eastern District of New-York, for damages done to the property named by excavations made in tearing out an illicit distillery apparatus. Defendant answered that what he had done was in obedience to a mandate from the United States Court. The jury rendered a verdict of $500 damages for the plaintiff.

BACK RENT.

Charles Kelsey vs. Edmund Burke.—Plaintiff sued defendant for the rent of certain premises in the Sixth Ward, which had been leased on certain conditions, one of which was that no business of a hazardous character was to be carried on there. This agreement was violated and the lessee ejected. Plaintiff had spent $500 in suing to recover unpaid rent, and had sustained not only the loss of the rent and expenses of suit, but also considerable damage to his property.

The jury awarded damages at $3,600 for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

WILD-CAT LANDS, AND RIGHTS OF JURORS.

Edmond G. Sheppard vs. Adrian C. Brooks and William Hickock, Jr.—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover on a note for $800 made by Adrian C. Brooks and delivered to William Hickock, Jr., as the consideration for some Government lands in Missouri, to which Hickock claimed title. The note was subsequently transferred to plaintiff for value. Defendant Brooks, subsequently discovering that the title to the lands forming the consideration of the note, sets up such want of title as a defence to plaintiff's claim.

On the part of the defence it was sought to prove a want of title to the lands by certain letters from the Departments of the Interior. These were objected to and ruled out by the Court, as not being in form duly certified as public records; and no further testimony being offered, the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for plaintiff. One of the jurors announced that he could not find such a verdict. On motion of counsel for defendants, the jury were polled, when two answered that their verdict was rendered in obedience to the Court, and two that their verdict was in favor of defendants. The Court instructed the jury that they had no judgment in the matter, but were bound to find as the Court directs. He was not quite sure that they did not make them liable to punishment for contempt of Court, and when a similar case occurred he would exercise that power. After some discussion the Court directed that the jury be again polled, and the same jurors answered that, under the instructions of the Court that they were bound to find according to its direction, they so found, but that such was not their conscientious verdict.

The verdict was entered in favor of plaintiff for $850, with an allowance of ten per cent.

SHARP PRACTICE IN PORK.

Thomas S. [illegible] vs. Edward R. McIlvaine and Alexis R. McIlvaine.—This was an action by the holder of what is known in the market as a pork order against the maker, the order not having been accepted in the yard, and moneys having been advanced on the order. The money was advanced by plaintiff without first obtaining the acceptance of the yard inspector thereto. The question in dispute was as to the general custom of the trade in making advances on such orders—whether, prior to a loan, it was necessary to obtain acceptance of the order, thereby relieving the maker from recourse in the event of a non-fulfillment of the order.

The order was made in favor of one Brower, who transferred it to plaintiff and received an advance thereon of $4,400. Brower gave to defendants a check for $1,000 and another for $3,300. The former was certified and paid, the latter not. The pork was never delivered, owing to the non-payment of the $3,300 check, and the defendants offered to return the $1,000 paid on account. Brower, when he received the $4,400, was to have made good his other checks but failed to do so, and plaintiff claims that defendants induced him to authorize the payment of the check, and on this state of facts claims to recover against defendants for the $4,400 advanced, with interest. It was shown on the part of the defence that it was not the custom of the trade to advance money on pork orders without first obtaining their acceptance in the yard. Edward R. McIlvaine, one of the defendants, contradicted flatly the statement of the plaintiff that he permitted the payment of his check at their solicitation, but, on the contrary, distinctly refused to make the order good until the check for $3,300 was certified, and gave him an order, produced in Court, on his firm, authorizing Brower to receive his check and get it certified, and that the defendants had repeatedly offered to return the $1,000 on delivery of their order. The case is still on.

Mr. Tracy for plaintiff; Mr. Parsons for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—JAN. 25.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

AN UNSEASONABLE PURCHASE OF PANAMA HATS.

David R. Dayton vs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover about $1,600 on a policy of insurance issued by defendants to plaintiff on a stock of hats and caps in Grand-street, and which were consumed by fire in November, 1867. The case was continued over since Saturday, and the plaintiff in the case is the only witness who has been examined.

The defence set up is that the plaintiff procured his store to be fired in order to obtain the amount of insurance. That he made a false inventory of his losses, among which he claimed to be $1,800 worth of Panama hats purchased in the month of September, and which were said to have been entirely consumed, a portion of only one being found by plaintiff himself after the fire. The defendants regarded this as a somewhat unusual purchase at that season, especially so, as plaintiff could give no other [illegible] than that it was made from two Spaniards, who said they were brought [illegible] on board a ship in the North River, and then [illegible] he intended [illegible] the following [illegible] case is still on.

Mr. [illegible] for plaintiff; Mr. Dyett for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Brady.

EQUITIES BETWEEN PARTIES TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER CANNOT BE INTERPOSED AGAINST AN INDORSEE HOLDER FOR VALUE.

The Fourth National Bank vs. Ambrose Snow.—BRADY, J.—The plaintiffs received the notes in suit, with other notes of various persons, from the Washington Marine Insurance Company, according to the statement of the defendant in this action, as security for money loaned, and, it seems, at the time such loan was made. The defendants also allege that the Washington Marine Insurance Company received the notes from them in payment for a risk assumed when it was insolvent, and that it continued so to be. And further, that the debt which these notes were given to secure has been all collected out of the other collaterals, except the sum of about $2,400, and upon these facts ask to be permitted to put in an answer, judgment having been obtained against them by default. I do not deem it necessary to consider the plaintiff's action in the Superior Court, because it has in my judgment no bearing on this application. The plaintiffs having made a loan predicated on the plaintiffs' notes, is a holder for value and is entitled to recover the amount of the notes unless the sum which they were given to secure has been paid, in which case the plaintiffs would have no title to them. If the debt has been paid only in part the plaintiffs would be limited to the balance due because the transfer of the notes was intended to cover the sum loaned, and the notes can be used by them only for that purpose. The residuary interest would belong to the Washington Marine Insurance Company, if it had not gone into bankruptcy, and is now in the hands of the assignees, appointed by the proper authority. Assuming the statement to be true that the debt mentioned has been paid all but $2,400, there is no defence to this action, because that sum is in excess of the defendant's notes. The plaintiffs being holders for value, no equities can be interposed against their recovery growing out of the transactions between the original parties. In this action, for the reasons assigned, the defendants can have no relief, and I discover, on reflection, no mode of procedure for indemnity, but to assert their right to a distributive share of the assets of the Washington Marine Insurance Company as its creditors. The plaintiffs are under obligations to account for the proceeds of the collaterals which were deposited with them, and I am inclined to the opinion could, on a proper application of the defendants, and others occupying the same alleged relation, be enjoined from paying over to the assignees in bankruptcy, (unless there be some provision in the bankrupt law itself preventive thereof,) any moneys paid by them in excess of the plaintiffs' debt upon obligations fraudulently obtained by the Washington Marine Insurance Company, if such moneys could be separated from the bulk of the plaintiffs' receipts. A court of equity would grasp and hold them for the owners, inasmuch as the defence which would be valid against the company was unavailable against the notes in the hands of the plaintiff under the law governing negotiable instruments. A proceeding to accomplish that object would require the presence of all the parties connected with the transactions, and this Court has not the power in this case to direct them to be brought in. These suggestions are made in answer to the proposition of the counsel for the defendants that there must be some mode of giving the defendants relief, who have not only the defence of fraud against the notes, but a counter claim also against the Washington Marine Insurance Company. There being no defence to this action and no means of indemnifying the defendants herein, their motion must be denied. The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Before Judges Alker, Gross, and Curtis.

A NEW QUESTION UNDER THE ACT OF 1862, ALLOWING ATTACHMENTS AGAINST VESSELS—STEVEDORES' CLAIMS.

White vs. Hogan.—This was an action on the bond given in pursuance of the act of 1862, of the Legislature of this State, allowing attachments against foreign vessels. The schooner [illegible], owned at Thomaston, Me., was attached for stevedores' wages incurred in unloading her at this port, and a recovery was had thereon in the Court below. It was claimed that the bond was void, as the Supreme Court of the United States had held that the act of 1862 was void, the Federal Courts having exclusive maritime jurisdiction, and this doctrine was affirmed in the Court of Appeals of this State in the matter of the schooner *Josephine*.

In answer it was argued that the claim for stevedores' wages was not one of maritime but of common law jurisdiction, and cases were cited which had been decided by Judges Betts and Benedict of the District Courts, in which it was held that no lien existed on a vessel for stevedores' services.

Judge Alker now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that no attachment could issue under the act of 1862; that the same was void for every purpose, and that a claim for stevedore's services, though of common law jurisdiction, did not authorize an attachment against a foreign vessel; that all such proceedings belonged exclusively to the Federal Courts. The judgment of the Court below was therefore reversed.

For the appellant, Mr. Cronin; for respondent, Mr. [illegible].

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

George F. Gerding vs. William A. Kobbe; findings settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

John A. Ward vs. A. Charlotte Ward; motion granted on payment of costs of both motions.

By Judge Cardozo.

Secor et al. vs. Ann [illegible] et al.; both motions granted. Bernard Smyth, Esq., appointed a trustee.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Judge Brady.

White vs. Donnan; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, there were no trials. Seven pleas were received, sentence was pronounced in one case, and two prisoners were discharged. The other cases were postponed.

LARCENY CASES.

Charles Palmer, arraigned for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He had been employed to collect some bills, and had appropriated some of the money he had collected. At the request of the complainant he was allowed an opportunity to reform, judgment being postponed.

Kate O'Neill, an Irish servant girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. She had appropriated money belonging to her employer. Her friends having engaged to send her back to Ireland, and the complainant consenting, judgment was suspended and she was allowed to go.

James O'Neill, who was arraigned for grand larceny, was discharged, another man, who was the principal in the robbery, having been sent to the State Prison, and O'Neill proving to have been a simple sort of a fellow, used as a tool by the other man.

RAILROAD TICKET FORGERY.

William G. Wright, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. He had kept an office in Broadway, where he sold railroad tickets at reduced prices. It was ascertained that some of them were forgeries, and there were a lot of forged tickets found in his possession. He was remanded for sentence until Friday.

ASSAULT.

Edward Burke, a hard-looking fellow, was arraigned, accused of felonious assault and battery, and pleaded guilty to an assault. According to the evidence of the complainant and a witness, the prisoner, during an altercation, brandished a carving-fork and threatened to use it on the complainant. The prisoner was allowed to tell his story, which he did in a voluble manner, describing the particulars of the difficulty, and saying he simply pointed the fork at Mr. Grinnell, the complainant. The Court pronounced sentence of $10 fine, the prisoner to stand committed until the fine was paid.

BURGLARY CHARGES.

Andrew Gilmartin, a boy of 16, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and at the request of complainant sentence was suspended, with a warning from the Court that he would be sent to the State Prison for two years and six months if ever brought up again.

Thomas Kelly, who was indicted with Robert Conroy and Robert Mott for burglary, was discharged. Conroy and Mott have both been sent to the State Prison on the indictment, but there was no evidence of the complicity of Kelly in the affair.

POSTPONEMENTS.

John Leonard, arraigned for rape, pleaded not guilty, and his trial was put off until the February term.

The case of Thomas Dempsey, alias John Jones, was also postponed.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SURROGATE'S COURT—ORANGE COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Hulse.

THE POWELL WILL.

A very interesting will case, involving several novel points on the question as to how far the sanity of a testator, who is a believer in spiritualism, might be questioned, is now being tried in Newburg, N. Y. It seems that Mrs. Mary Powell, of Newburg, inherited a large fortune from her husband, Thomas Powell, and, among other property, the homestead at Newburg, a large piece of ground, with elegant buildings, known in the neighborhood as the Powell grounds. Previous to her death she deeded this property to her daughter, Mrs. Homer Ramsdell, and left a will giving Mrs. Ramsdell all her property, and making Mr. Homer Ramsdell, her son-in-law, sole executor. The case has been on trial before Surrogate Hulse for several months, and much interesting evidence has been produced on both sides. Mrs. Powell, it seems, was a firm believer in spiritualism, and attended "séances," consulted the spirits and visited mediums on many occasions. The contestants allege that through the undue influence of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell, the testatrix was induced to leave all her property to one daughter, to the exclusion of her other relatives. It also appears from the evidence that the decedent was not mentally competent to make a will or to attend to any business. The case is still on.

Messrs. [illegible] for Mr. Ramsdell, and [illegible] for contestants.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The sales of Gold this Forenoon were advanced to 136¼@136¼, and a pretty stiff speculation was reported from the Gold Room up to 1 o'clock P. M., when the price was weaker and fluctuated between 135⅞@136⅛ ₱ cent. to the regular close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. The Cash Gold was abundant, and holders paid from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. The Treasury Office received $318,000 for Gold Customs, and paid out $270,000 for Gold Interest. In the Foreign Exchanges several of the Continental bankers were sellers of Cable transfers on London at 110¼ ₱ cent., equal to about 110 ₱ cent. for short sight Bills by the Mail steamers at 110 ₱ cent. and to 60-day Bills at 109½ ₱ cent. The standard Anglo-American drawers were sellers on London, 60 days, at 109½ per cent., one or two of them asking 109⅝ less a sixteenth Brokerage at the close of the day. The Hamburg and Southampton steamer to-morrow will take out $150,000 in Silver Bullion and a moderate shipment of Gold.

The price of Money to the Brokers to-day is generally 6 per cent. on new transactions, and the supply or offerings from lenders is rather on the increase, although 7 per cent. loans made a week or two ago have not yet been reduced or, as a rule, paid off.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day, and the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks again strongly upward. The Public Funds of the United States were active, and prices on all descriptions ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday. The State Bonds were also higher on Tennessees, new Virginias and the Levee Loans of Louisiana.

The movement in the New-York and Western Railways, and in Reading was unusually buoyant through the early part of the day, and the same feeling extended to Pacific Mail and Canton Company among the Miscellaneous Stocks. The additional advance on the Railways, on the highest sales of the day, was 1@1½ ₱ cent., but at the Afternoon Boards the extreme advance was not maintained, and after the Boards in the Long Room and on Broad-street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108¾
American Gold Coin	136¼	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia Sixes, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina Bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	155¾	156½
Erie Railway	38⅝	38⅞
Reading Railway	96⅜	97
Chicago and Rock Island	128¾	129⅛
Northwest Common	83	83⅝
Northwest Preferred	88⅝	89
Michigan Southern	*93⅝	94
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅝	125⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92½	93⅛
Pacific Mail Company	120	121½
St. Paul Preferred	94¼	94⅛
St. Paul Common	73¾	74⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63¼	63½
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅝	106½
Ohio and Mississippi	37	37½

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	154	Irving	[illegible]
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
America	146	Continental	99½
Phenix	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
National	110	Marine	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Commonwealth	110
Seventh Ward	113	New-York County	180
State of New-York	114	Imp't'rs & Traders'	127
Commerce	[illegible]	Park	154
Ocean	104	Central National	105½
American Exchange	115½	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	109	Tenth National	99½
Hanover	108½	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,307,960 70; total payments, $967,721 23; balance, $86,850,812 96. The receipts include for Customs, $318,000; for Gold Notes, $505,000.

The statement of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company for 1868 shows:

Earned Premiums		$1,072,918
Losses, Expenses and Reinsurances		754,624
Net underwriting of year		$318,294
Abatements in place of Scrip	$115,195	
July Dividend on Stock	40,426	156,[illegible]
Balance		$161,7[illegible]

The Company have made a Cash Dividend for January of 3½ ₱ cent. on the subscribed Stock. Their Cash Assets amount to $[illegible] and their Security or Subscription Notes to $300,000, and Premium Notes, Scrip, Salvages, &c., to $697,075—in all $1,[illegible].

Earnings Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Jan. 1 to 21, inclusive (three weeks):

1869	$[illegible]
1868	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of over $130,000, has declared a dividend of 8 per cent., payable February 1st.

We have received the following note from Mr. MYRON COLONEY, commercial editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*:

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, under instructions of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, has appointed a delegation of fifteen steamboatmen, merchants, millers, &c., to visit your City in a body, and make arrangements for a line or lines of vessels to come to New-Orleans regularly and carry away grain in bulk at a minimum through rate of freight, guaranteeing to said lines all they can carry. The following is the list of gentlemen appointed:

Capt. Anson Phillips, from Keokuk Packet Company; Capt. I. M. Mason, from Northern Line Packet Company; Capt. J. N. Bofinger, from New Orleans Fast Freight Line; Capt. George Pegram, from Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company; Capt. E. A. Shable, from [illegible] Company; Mr. Charles Merry, from Northwestern Packet Company; Mr. H. C. Haarstick, from Mississippi Valley Transportation Company; Mr. L. J. Higbee, of St. Louis Elevator Company; Mr. Egbert Dodge, of the St. Louis Elevator Company; Mr. A. W. Fagin, of Fagin, MacQueen & Co.; Mr. Nathan Cole, of Cole Bros.; Mr. George G. Waggeman, of W. L. Ewing & Co.; Mr. C. M. Edgell, of C. M. Edgell & Co.; Mr. A. K. Northrup, of Northrup & Shirmer; Mr. H. C. Yaeger, of Yaeger & Co.

Mr. JOHN J. SPROULL, General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, resident in New-York City, will join the Committee there and represent the interests of the road in the matter.

The delegation have effected an organization by electing E. M. EDGELL Chairman, and Capt. J. M. MASON Secretary, and have agreed to meet in New-York City at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Jan. 29. I sincerely trust they may be met in a spirit of enterprise by the shipowners of New-York.

MYRON COLONEY.

The Middletown *Mail* says that:

"The rumor that the Pennsylvania Coal Company was about to commence legal proceedings against the Erie Railway Company, to restrain the latter from carrying over its road the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal, according to the terms of the contract made between the two latter companies, turns out to be true after all. A day or two since an injunction was granted the Pennsylvania Coal Company against the Erie, and the employes of the latter, engaged in running the trains upon which the Delaware and Hudson's coal was being transported, were personally enjoined to stop them forthwith. Agreeable to this mandate, the Erie Company has entirely suspended its shipments until it can take the necessary steps to have the injunction removed.

"The difficulty arises out of an agreement alleged to have been made between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie, in reference to the transfer of the Honesdale and Hawley Road—the Erie agreeing, as is alleged, to carry none but the Pennsylvania Coal Company's coal over that line."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 11 says of the British Corn trade:

"The weather during the past week has alternated between some fine frosty days and heavy wet, with fogs; but rain has predominated, and the submergence of a large extent of country by floods becomes perilous. There is, indeed, a steam-power at work in the fens, greatly facilitating the drainage, but the renewal of the floods is very damaging to vegetation. The Winter Beans and tares have an unusual growth, but the surcharge of moisture in their stems puts them in great danger from sudden frost. Even the Wheat in elevated lands is getting rank, though a remedy may be found for this by feeding off and rolling; but in the low countries there is great probability of the plants rotting. The pastures exhibit a surprising verdure, but a Winter growth of grass has but little nourishment, and drier weather is badly wanted for the sheep and other cattle. The forwardness of the fruit-trees, also, is [illegible] the ultimate produce, and the goodly prospects of Autumn are diminished as the new year opens. There is, however, time enough yet for much to recover, and let us hope for the desirable change, as, should this not come, the aspect will be serious. It seems that the same course of weather has prevailed from Belgium to Germany, and is everywhere producing consternation in men's minds, as even a fall of snow, on the forward, rank growth, might break the stems short off. The course of prices has continued upward throughout the country, say to about the extent of 1s. or 2s. ₱ quarter on the average; while foreign markets have been affected by English advices. In Paris, and many parts of France, Wheat advanced fully 1s. ₱ quarter; in Belgium an equal rise, as well as Hamburg and Danzig. More business has been doing at Odessa, though no improvement in rates could be noted. Spring Wheat at New-York has also risen 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel, but the week in London closed dull.

"The arrivals off the coast since last Monday have been nine cargoes, of which two cargoes were Wheat, two Rye, two Barley, three Oats.

"Business was transacted as follows: Wheat [illegible]

[illegible]

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of Jan. 5, in relation to sales of newspaper publishers, I have to say that under section 6 of the act of March 31, 1868, all parties who publish and print newspapers, &c., are liable to tax on their sales in excess of the rate of $5,000 per annum, ($1,250 per quarter,) whether their sales are made by subscription or otherwise. Their receipts for the insertion of advertisements in their papers are not to be included in their sales for taxation.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS.

H. G. [illegible], Esq., Assessor First Ohio District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent. in the price of the Bonds.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

WANTED—$[illegible] ON FIRST-CLASS BONDS and mortgage, for three years; principals only dealt with. Address R. M. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Lease Records.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Powers-st., 25x100 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Quincy-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100 ... 7,000

Rodney-st., e. s., 90 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 1,750

State and Nevins sts., westerly corner, 25x75 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

DeKalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100 ... 1,400

DeKalb-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100 ... 1,300

[illegible]

Van Sicklen-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Sheridan-st., n. s., lot No. 33, H. F. Page's ... $375

[illegible]

Franklin-st., corner of Winfield-av., 50x100 ... $3,000

Morrisania.

[illegible]

Ossining.

Yale-av., lot No. 43, map Yale estate, 50x150 ... $400

White Plains.

Hamilton-av., n. s., adj. J. E. Hamilton's, 50x125 ... $1,700

Yonkers.

Broadway, e. s., adj. [illegible] Van Pelt's, [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

Belleville.

[illegible]

Orange.

Newark and Mt. Pleasant road, n. s., Van Wagenen's, 50x100 ... $1,000

East Orange.

Proposed st., n. s., [illegible] of Grove-st., 50x167 ... $4,[illegible]

Jersey City.

[illegible]

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

[illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	[illegible]	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	5,668	Malt, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	60	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	1,712	Cut Meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Petroleum, bbls	[illegible]

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request and firm, including Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible], all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull, lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,640 bales, including 2,100 bales to spinners, 250 bales to speculators, 30 bales to shippers and 260 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25½	26	26½	26½
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26½	27	[illegible]	27½
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	27½	28	28½	28½
Middling, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in good demand for shipment and on speculative account at a further improvement in prices. Other descriptions have been quiet and irregular in value. Sales have been reported of 10,100 bbls., in lots, [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 25, 1869.

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER. [illegible]

CHEESE. [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 6th-av. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Spakin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss S. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Duclausse, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. COLLEEN BAWN, FOUR LOVERS, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. MADRIGAL CONCERT. By a chorus of sixty voices.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, with an amendment which gives the President power to remove or suspend Cabinet officers during a recess of the Senate, and to suspend all civil officers during such recess without specific charges. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report, accompanied by a resolution declaring that Joshua Hill, claiming to be a Senator elect from Georgia, ought not to be permitted a seat in the Senate. Mr. Trumbull presented a minority report, on the same question, and both reports and the resolution were ordered printed. The bill relating to the Union Pacific Branch Railroad was taken up, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Shanks introduced a resolution providing for the payment of the Arkansas members of the House for the full term of the Fortieth Congress, and moved the previous question. After some debate, the previous question was seconded, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, reported by Mr. Boutwell, relating to suffrage, was postponed until Wednesday, in consequence of members not being prepared with their speeches for and against it. The bill granting right of way and lands to the Denver Pacific Railway was taken up, and Mr. Logan spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Schenck addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 58, nays 92. It was finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Paine desired to offer a resolution reciting the condition of political affairs in Georgia, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report what legislation should be had previous to admitting Representatives from that State to the House. As members manifested a desire to debate the resolution, it was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The revolutionary troubles which have broken out in Havana show that the greatest hostility exists between the citizens and the Spanish volunteers. Street encounters and promiscuous shooting are of frequent occurrence. On Sunday evening several persons were killed and many others wounded in these encounters. A party of volunteers who were passing the Louvre were fired upon from the opposite side of the street, whereupon they halted and fired into the Louvre, where a large number of innocent persons were assembled. Several Spanish gentlemen were killed, and a number of foreigners were wounded. Samuel Cohner, an American photographer, was attacked and killed on the same evening by some volunteers. A meeting of volunteer officers was held yesterday, when it was agreed that the volunteers should be withdrawn from the streets. The Spanish men-of-war in the harbor now furnish the patrol, and the citizens feel more secure.

On Thursday night the freight-car repair shop at Altoona, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire. About twenty freight cars that were in the shop for repairs were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the person was observed during the progress of the fire. Chase was given, but he escaped.

The suit of James B. Hart against the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., to recover $2,500, the amount of a reward offered for the arrest and conviction of a forger upon that bank, was on Tuesday decided in favor of the plaintiff—verdict, $2,214 25. On Thursday plaintiff commenced his second suit for $25,000, for his unlawful arrest by the bank officers, charged with being an accomplice of the forger.

The prize-fight between Mike Donovan, of Chicago, and John Boyle, of Peru, Ind., was fought near Tipton, Ind., yesterday, and resulted in favor of Donovan in the thirty-third round.

Capt. Brown, of the navy, who took to Japan the iron-clad ram *Stonewall*, purchased by the Japanese Government, has telegraphed from San Francisco that he will deliver the ram to the Mikado Government at once. Capt. Brown, on his arrival in Japan, found a civil war raging, and both parties claimed the vessel, but he refused to deliver her to either. The Mikado having been successful, and as he promises to pay all expenses, is to receive the *Stonewall*.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company have made a contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Company, to transport coal to Albany. The first train of twenty-two cars reached Albany yesterday. The coal will be retailed at $8 50@$8 75 per ton.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Charles B. Fisk, a clerk in the Yale National Bank, New-Haven, stepped into the Bank to see if everything was right there, and found a man lying in front of the stove asleep, with a cushion under his head. Upon examination it was found that he had effected an entrance through a window, after which he endeavored to reach the money drawer by cutting a hole through the top of the counter with his knife, but, finding the work difficult, gave it up, took a cushion, and lay down by the stove and went to sleep. The man was arrested.

Orders have been issued relieving nearly all the artillery officers now on duty at the Artillery School, at Fortress Monroe, and scattering them throughout the country. Other officers are ordered to take their places, the exchange to be made on the 1st of May.

The iron safe of the Phenix Express Company, on the Galveston and Houston Railroad, was robbed on the 13th instant of $15,000 in gold, while in transit from Galveston to Houston.

On Sunday night a man named Matthews was killed by a woman in a saloon in Georgetown, Colorado.

In Chicago on Sunday a man named Daniel Boschler assaulted a detective, who was trying to arrest him, with a hatchet, inflicting wounds which it is thought will prove fatal.

The anniversary of the birth of Burns was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. D. D. Field, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by James S. Thayer, William C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Dr. Sayre, S. G. Courtney, and others. The Bard was duly honored at another banquet at Patten's Hotel.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. An ordinance was adopted which forbids the sale or use of kerosene oil, as an illuminating agent, if it takes fire below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or evolves an explosive vapor below 100 degrees. A complaint was made that the school buildings on Staten Island are overcrowded and deficient in ventilation. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The litigation in regard to the Morning Star Sunday School, which has a lease of Mr. Fisk's rooms at Pike's Opera House for three years, was before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. After a long argument the case was submitted to the Court. The decision was reserved.

Sentence was passed yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, upon Alvan Blaisdell, J. J. Bokel and John McLaren, for fraud upon the Revenue Department in connection with whisky distilling. The two former were sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and the latter for four months.

The Free and Open Church Association, with their friends, held a meeting last evening in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, at which addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Gallaudet, Geer, Peters, the President of the Association, and others, in favor of the objects of the Association.

The Yale Alumni Association of New-York will give a dinner on Friday evening next, at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will preside. Tickets may be had of Mr. Luther Maynard Jones, of No. 170 Broadway, until Thursday evening.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions to appropriate $20,000 for the celebration of the 22d of February, and to appoint a committee to go to Washington to obtain payment of the money expended by the City during the war, were laid over.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, referred the matter of opening Church-street to the Committee on Streets. Resolutions to pave portions of Second and Sixth avenues were amended so as to exclude those portions of the avenues between the railroad tracks.

The Board of Excise yesterday revoked the licenses of two liquor dealers, for violating the liquor law, and granted 150 new licenses.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have purchased Hart's Island for burial purposes. The price paid was $75,000.

Cotton was dull, lower and irregular yesterday. Low grades of Flour, Spring Wheat, Pork and Lard were in good request and firmer. Corn and Hogs were in moderate demand and barely steady. Groceries quiet. Oats dull and cheaper. Freights steady.

Prices were firmer yesterday for beef cattle. The top of the market was about 17½c. ⅌ lb. Only a small number were sold for over 17c. The supply was light, with many rough and poor droves, which were sold at 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Prime bullocks were weighed off for 17c. In the afternoon prices were easier. The sheep trade continues moderately fair, although butchers held off yesterday, so that prices began to droop. Most of the sales of prime sheep were made at 8c.@8c., with a few at 8½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. A great many poor lots were sold at $1 25 ⅌ head. Swine are scarce, with firm prices, which are well maintained at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. for Western hogs, dressed. For prime corn-fed swine, 14c.@14½c., with a few at 14¾c. ⅌ lb. The same hogs would sell for 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, with a few at 11¾c. Calves and milch cows remain unchanged.

The Alabama Claims Convention.

Now that we have, at last, the official text of the *Alabama* protocol, (given to the public for the first time, and exclusively, in the Times of yesterday,) we note some very important differences between that and the imperfect drafts and digests previously published.

Of these differences, one relates to the very fundamental point so long in controversy, namely, the evidence contained in the recognition by Great Britain of the Southern States as belligerents. We all know that this matter of "rebel belligerency" has been batted to and fro across the ocean in a two years' game of diplomatic battledore and shuttlecock. Nothing can be said of value on this question which has not been said in the dispatches. What, then, does the protocol do?

It provides that the various claims shall be decided by the Commissioners "upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments," and that this evidence shall be as follows:

"The official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners; and they shall, moreover, be bound to receive and peruse all other written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim."

So, again, when provision is made for the decision of an umpire, he is to decide after "examining the official correspondence," with the other written evidence and hearing the oral arguments. So, finally, the same terms are used when a foreign Power is arbiter. Thus, while the question regarding the responsibility of Great Britain for Confederate recognition is not alluded to in the Convention, provision is made for introducing and examining the most elaborate argument regarding that responsibility which could be made.

On what grounds the Commission will settle the question of responsibility for the *Alabama's* ravages we need not guess. Our own belief is that the fact of her escape, as a hostile expeditionary force, from Liverpool, in itself frees the responsibility, independently of any question of "recognition." But, in any event, it is clear that Mr. Seward's point that "the whole evidence" on this latter point "should go in together before the same tribunal" seems to have been carried.

Fraud and Perjury in Whisky.

Everybody is ready to say, as nobody can fail to know, that no such wholesale frauds as were proved against Blaisdell and Bokel could be carried on without the connivance of the revenue officials. On the trial there was some evidence of that connivance, though mainly inferential in its character. One witness testified that he saw Blaisdell open the cistern-room with a key, which he said he got from a *Mr. Green*. The District-Attorney proposed to prove who this Mr. Green was, and when the counsel for the defendants objected to this, he complained that they seemed disposed to screen all the revenue officials.

There can be little doubt that, although evidence of this sort was excluded in the trial and thus kept from the public, it could not be kept from the knowledge of the District-Attorney, who thus has it in his power to take steps which shall bring out all the facts, and disclose the names of the officials who have made themselves parties to these frauds.

It is all very well to bring to punishment the leaders in fraud like Blaisdell and Bokel; but the public will always deem it of much more importance, as it really is, to punish the officials, whose connivance enables these frauds to be carried on.

There were not wanting in the case indications of higher parties being involved than any "Mr. Green." One witness testified that Blaisdell stated that, *by arrangement at Washington*, the Government was to be satisfied with twenty-five per cent. of the tax, and that the district officers were "to be taken care of." Is it not possible to trace this a little further, and to find out who it was at Washington who undertook to represent the Government in this negotiation, and was so moderate in his terms? Was there any possible connection between that "arrangement" and the various postponements of the trial which were due to influences from Washington? And who were the district officers who were so kindly "to be taken care of?" The phrase is a striking illustration of the tendency of men to give a good name to evil deeds. Probably even these men would have felt a little shocked at their arrangement if it had said plainly that the district officers were to be "bribed"—"convey, the wise it call!"

Hardly anything, however, in the whole case shows such utter moral degradation as the testimony in regard to affidavits previously made by some of the witnesses on the other side. These witnesses seemed to think that there was nothing wrong in signing affidavits and letting them go forth as regularly sworn to, provided only there could be some dodge about the oath. As one man testified, "The *modus operandi* was for the affiant to move away without a response when the affidavit was read to him and the formula of the oath repeated." It seems incredible that sane men should endeavor to cheat themselves or others into the belief that by going through such a performance they avoided either the legal or moral guilt of perjury. But this would seem to have been the case, and not alone from the evidence on the Blaisdell trial. Two men were convicted of perjury last week in the United States Circuit Court, who were proved deliberately to have gone through some such form of swearing to affidavits, of which not one word was true. The men signed false names, gave false residences, and swore to stories every word of which was false, and did it for money, knowing that the affidavits were to be used to effect the removal of Collector Bailey, whom they charged with as many separate frauds; and they seem to have set up no defence, unless that they did not take the oath on the Bible, but by the uplifted hand.

The author of that lively book, *The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse*, expresses his surprise that that noble animal should have come in some way, as he has, to be surrounded by such an atmosphere of falsehood and fraud. There is not, perhaps, the same ground for surprise as to whisky, for the atmosphere of crime around that seems to be quite in harmony with it. But, certainly, the displays of fraud and corruption and perjury which have been made everywhere where an honest effort has been made to enforce the whisky tax, have been very remarkable.

The National Banking Act—Proposed Amendments.

The bill to amend the National Currency act, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Senate, is good as far as it goes. It enables the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise a more effective check upon bank management, by leaving the precise period at which he shall call for returns subject to his discretion. There can be no doubt that under the present system the public are periodically treated to a series of cooked accounts—correct statements, perhaps, of the state of business at the date of their preparation, but conveying an incorrect idea of its general condition or of the average characteristics of bank management. For the managers, having a specific contingency to provide for, are enabled so to shape their transactions as, at the given moment, to convey an impression of regularity and strength not warranted by their ordinary position. This evil the measure now introduced obviates by investing the Comptroller with authority to select the time in each quarter at which the banks shall severally report their affairs. The cooking process will, therefore, be impossible, because no manager can know in advance the day for which returns will be required. And the knowledge that they may be called for any day will necessarily lead to greater caution, and to a more general avoidance of reckless or illegitimate business. The change will be no annoyance or embarrassment to carefully conducted institutions, and only these are entitled to consideration.

Further to provide for the security of the Government, banks that may be selected as depositories of public money are hereafter to be required to lodge with the Treasurer of the United States bonds to an amount exceeding the amount of the deposits; and penalties are provided for cases in which the acquisition or retention of deposits is obtained, or even sought, by corrupt means. The effect of the amendment will be to terminate the bargaining by which weak and speculative concerns have contrived to obtain the use of the public money, and to exact from actual depositories stronger pledges of financial ability and sound management than are at present possible.

Another important feature of the measure relates to facilities until now afforded for the locking up of currency. With the meaning of this process the business community were made painfully familiar before the Erie conspirators were dragged into the Courts. A handful of speculators, in league with two or three banks, succeeded in producing a disastrous monetary stringency by withdrawing from circulation and depositing in bank vaults large amounts of currency, which for the time served as collaterals. Experience on that occasion showed that under the law as it is the money market, and all the interests reflected there, are at the mercy of unscrupulous combinations, which, with the help of banks, may at will make money scarce or relatively plentiful. The danger cannot be wholly averted so long as we have irredeemable paper for the circulating medium; but at least the complicity of banks may be rendered hazardous and unprofitable. The Senate bill does this by prohibiting loans on greenbacks or National Bank notes as collateral, and by declaring void loans or contracts based thereon. The point is also covered by a bill reported from the House Banking and Currency Committee, whose provisions seem stringent enough to render evasion impossible. The transaction is treated as a misdemeanor, punishable by fines so heavy that neither speculators nor bank managers could be unmindful of their lesson.

To make the Senate bill thoroughly effective, a section should be added remedying the abuses to which the system of certifying checks irrespective of the sums at the credit of the persons making them has given rise. On no point has the Comptroller spoken more emphatically or with more obvious propriety. Referring to the New-York City banks, he declares in his last report that an enormous fictitious capital is created by means of certified checks, which, he adds, "by an ingenious arrangement, after being traded on the street, are finally traded back to the banks that issue them, without materially increasing or diminishing the cash deposits." The practice is so essentially at variance with sound principle, and is so evidently fraught with peril to the whole banking fabric as now reared, that its continuance ought not to be permitted. Mr. Hulburd's recommendation is that National Banks be prohibited "from certifying checks to be good which are not drawn against actually existing cash deposits standing to the credit of the drawer when the checks are made and presented." An accompanying proposition to forbid the payment of interest on bank balances is probably open to some difference of opinion, although the practice involved unquestionably tends to foster stock and gold gambling, and to encourage the withdrawal of capital from industry and trade. The use of certified checks on the plan pursued does not, however, admit of any justification. It is a fraud and a falsehood; it is hazardous to the banks that tolerate it, and it operates as practical inflation, deranging values, and keeping at fictitious prices the securities in which the more reckless speculators usually deal. A measure purporting to amend the National Currency act, and to prevent a recurrence of transactions which have brought danger and scandal upon bank management, will be singularly defective if it leave this misuse of certified checks untouched.

The Health of Public School Children—Mr. Randall's Letter.

Mr. Randall, the Superintendent of the City Schools, published in our Monday's issue a very temperate and reasonable letter, defending the managers of the public schools from the charge of neglecting the health of their pupils. The complaints we made of the arrangements of the school-rooms and the studies were made only after much consideration, and after many years practical observation of them, and we think our remarks will be confirmed by the observation of others.

Indeed, Mr. Randall does not substantially deny them. We urged that the class-rooms were badly ventilated and kept at an unhealthily high temperature; that the children were not permitted to study in school, and, therefore, were compelled to do their brain-work at the most unhealthy time—in the evening—and that no rooms or appliances were provided for gymnastic or calisthenic exercises, or for improving the muscular vigor of the pupils.

It is not enough to say in answer to this that the Board of Education and its agents have been actively engaged for years in attempting to correct the bad ventilation. What have they done? is the question. Have they tried air-shafts, or double chimneys, or the hospital mode of ventilation by cold air introduced around a heated surface, or any other scientific and intelligent method? Why, in constructing the new buildings, should so much be laid out on the grand show-room, and the class-rooms, where the pupils *live*, be neglected?

The Board have had many years to "consider this subject" and "to furnish a remedy," but where is the remedy? Mr. Randall may not be aware of the pain which many parents have experienced in seeing their children's vigor and beauty gradually destroyed by this poison of bad air, but the fact is well known. Indeed, we have heard from good authority that considerable *ophthalmia* has prevailed in the public schools the past year, which is an infallible sign of bad ventilation.

Nor is it convincing to hear from Mr. Randall that "the standard of education" would be reduced by shortening the hours of recitation. The best public schools in the country—the New-England High Schools—manage to include the hours of study and recitation within the six hours of school, or at most, require but a short time for study outside. Thus, if out of the five hours of school-time, three were given to recitation and two to study and half-an-hour at home, the division would be a rational and healthful one. Or the whole session could be reduced to four hours, and two hours' study be required out of school.

To require all a child's study out of school in the evening, is manifestly unreasonable. When Mr. Randall urges that the public schools have not space in their grounds for any gymnastic rooms or appliances, he must remember he speaks for a constituency with an almost endless purse. If private schools can have these things—and the public schools of many a New-England town—why cannot the Metropolitan City furnish them to the pale, weakly, and nervous children of the working and mechanical classes? The Board of Education have only to will it, and it is done.

We have no purpose to arouse any prejudice against our public schools, which are our safeguard against pauperism and ignorance and crime. We only desire that the management should be up with the advance of the age in all scientific improvements. If our remarks should even have the effect of inducing some of "the prosperous classes" (who are making too much use of these cheap and popular schools) to remove their children to private schools, and thus give room for a poorer class, we should not regret the result.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The announcement that 1,000 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now in actual operation, brings vividly to the mind the prospect of an early completion of the entire road. We are assured that but little more than 250 miles of track remain to lay; and that the Summer traveler may ride, this very year, by rail, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from New-York to San Francisco.

The energy with which this grand enterprise has thus far been pushed is without precedent in the annals of railroad building. At the beginning of the year 1866, only 40 miles of the road had been constructed; during next year, 265 miles were laid; during 1867, 275; during 1868, nearly 500—that is to say, more than a thousand miles of track were laid in three years.

This grand highway of trade will, accordingly, be undoubtedly open for travel and freight during the present year. Already during the past twelvemonth, it has earned five millions of dollars by local business. When it comes to be a grand continental conduit of commerce, stretching from sea to sea, its national value no less than its own prosperity will be exceedingly great. The railroad is not only a great business enterprise, but a great explorer and a great civilizer. To it we confidently look for aid in solving the Indian problem and the Mormon problem of the day.

The Southern Political Situation.

The compromise movement in Virginia, promoted and led by influential citizens until now opposed to reconstruction, has awakened echoes from prominent Democrats in other Southern States. In these cases the expressions of opinion take a somewhat different shape. The purpose in Virginia is to hasten the restoration of that State on a basis that by promoting the prosperity will secure permanent peace. Elsewhere, as in South Carolina and Louisiana, the object aimed at is the termination of controversy on points which the American people have settled, and the cultivation of a law-abiding and conciliatory spirit among those who have resisted the results of the Congressional policy.

These efforts are rendered more significant by the party affiliations of those who make them. They are the efforts of Democrats, who, realizing the import of the November verdict and the hopelessness of resistance to the incoming Administration, advise a prompt and cheerful acceptance of the political situation and the removal of all outstanding causes of offence. Mr. Boyce, a well-known South Carolinian, has been one of the first to address himself practically to the subject. In a recent letter he maintains that "Gen. Grant's election is a ratification by the people of universal suffrage, subject to the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and establishes the legality of the existing State organizations South which have grown up under the Reconstruction acts." He sees, further, that the elevation of Grant to the Presidency is a protest of the North against the violence and outrages originating in political causes, which have disgraced several of the Southern States, and a declaration that this condition of affairs shall, if necessary, be put down by Federal power. On this ground Mr. Boyce invokes the voluntary action of the Southern people, as well to avert stern measures of repression as to create the internal harmony which would so largely benefit their material interests.

The same line of argument runs through a lengthy epistle addressed to the President of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, by one whom the New-Orleans *Times* describes as "an influential member of the Democratic Party." The writer of this document contends that it is folly to decry the constitutional efficacy of the Fourteenth Amendment or to demur to its requirements. Besides being ratified by the State Legislatures, it has been directly indorsed by the people; and as reconstruction is in the same category, nothing can be gained by indifference or hostility. Negro suffrage and the new governmental system, therefore, "are accomplished facts in Louisiana;" and as the Grant Administration will vigorously uphold them, the Democrats of the State are appealed to to abandon their old position and to aid in establishing friendly relations between whites and blacks and between the State and Federal authority. They are reminded that the advent of the new Administration furnishes a suitable opportunity for acquiescing, quietly and in good faith, in what Gen. Grant may be expected to "sternly demand"—

"A recognition of the binding force and effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution;

A recognition of the legality of the existing State Governments at the South;

An absolute toleration of political opinions in all sections; and

The free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage by both black and white voters, according to existing laws."

How these suggestions will be received by the Democrats of Louisiana, a little time will probably tell. The party to which they belong has not proved itself ready to listen to advice, however sound, which conflicts with ancient tactics and antipathies. We have seen the *World* compelled to lay aside its good sense and to join the extremists of its party in their advocacy of nullification and revolution; and the fate of our contemporary on that occasion forbids sanguine hope as to the immediate influence of sober counsels upon the Kuklux of Louisiana. It is evident, however, that the prospect of restored unity between the policy of Congress and the measures of the Executive is exercising an influence that ought not to be under-estimated. This influence has, without a doubt, contributed to the strength of the new movement in Virginia, and to the change which already promises so much advantage to South Carolina. In due season, we may suppose, it will be felt in Louisiana, where reconstruction has been backed with force, and in Georgia, where Democratic obstinacy assumes a form more offensive in some respects than the lawlessness which abounds in a few other districts.

This is manifest throughout the whole South: moderate and sensible views are taking the place of the ultraism which has too generally dominated in the Democracy. Their progress may not be rapid, but it seems sure. Increasing prosperity and a keener perception of the conditions of material welfare will gradually favor the change, which Congress may hasten or retard by its treatment of the Virginia Committee.

The Naturalization Treaty.

Whether in consequence of Congressional eloquence or (possibly) in spite of it, whether affrighted by Train's terrible tirades or moved by Mr. Robinson's rousing orations, for some cause, at any rate, the celebrated British lion has consented to take a pen between his claws and affix his signature to a "Naturalization Convention."

In less lofty language, the British Government has followed the lead of the Prussian and the Belgian in abandoning that feudal doctrine of allegiance, which is tersely expressed in the epigram "once a subject always a subject," and has yielded entirely to the American theory of voluntary expatriation, renunciation of old allegiance, naturalization and acquisition of a new and binding allegiance to the adopted country. In some respects, indeed, the agreement effected by Mr. Johnson with Lord Stanley is more favorable than that effected by Mr. Bancroft with Count Bismarck. It is incumbered with fewer disputable conditions—in fact it has no questionable conditions at all.

The agreement is brief and pointed. Art. 1 provides that emigrants to or from Great Britain or America naturalized according to law in the adopted country, shall be held by both Powers to be citizens or subjects of the adopted country, and so treated for all purposes whatever. Art. 2 gives any such citizens already naturalized in either country liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their respective nationalities by public declaration to that effect within two years after the treaty shall be ratified. Art. 3 provides that readmission to the original nationality may be effected by residence in the original country, with whatever other conditions the Government of that country may impose. Art. 4 provides that the necessary measures shall be introduced into Parliament, to so change the British laws as to carry out the treaty.

That is the whole story. The striking features about it are the utter and unreserved adoption of the American doctrine—the endeavor to avoid imposing the restrictions of local statutes in either country upon the process of naturalization in the other, and the facilities extended not only to the acquisition of adopted citizenship, but to its renunciation at will.

What changes the Royal Commission will propose in the British laws of naturalization and allegiance is matter of conjecture. But, if those changes conform to the words and spirit of the protocol, they will be more liberal even than the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At all events, it will require the most fervid of patriots to be discontented with the Johnson-Stanley protocol.

The Charities of London and New-York—A Contrast.

We are sometimes disposed to groan over the pauperism and suffering of New-York, and the immense sums spent here in the relief of the poor, as if it were like pouring water into a leaky vessel, and there were no hope of ever diminishing the mass of misery in our city. Whoever feels thus should examine a little the condition of another of the world's great capitals—London. He will soon discover a state of things that throws all the misery and poverty of New-York into the shade, and makes them seem but a drop compared to the dark flood of pauperism which rolls through the English city.

He will find that *forty-nine millions of dollars* are spent annually on the poor in London, a sum greater than will be spent, even in this extravagant year, on the whole civil service of the United States. This enormous sum, it is believed, is supplied by seven-eighths of the population to one-eighth, or say 400,000 persons giving each man, woman and child the annual sum of $119 per head, and leaving $350,000 for expenses of collection and distribution. But, unlike many of our charities—especially the educational and emigrational—these imperial alms do not diminish pauperism. On the contrary, while in ten years the population of London has increased one-sixth, the pauper inhabitants have increased *one-half*. Classifying the six hundred and more institutional charities, it is found that about $840,000 are spent in treating mental or corporeal disease, and $6,650,000 in supplying the ordinary necessities of life, and some $2,900,000 for educational, moral and religious purposes.

Among the subjects relieved, it is estimated that 100,000 are from the jails, to which population there is an addition every year of some 2,000 discharged convicts. Of offenders and suspected persons known to the Police, there were in 1867 in London, 8,964; in 1868, 10,342.

But the most appalling is the number of children growing up to be thieves and vagrants; this is estimated at *one hundred thousand*.

The most discouraging feature, however, to London, and the most encouraging to New-York, is the contrast between the expenditure in the two cities for education and alms. Here our largest expense in the city outlay is for schools. There the State expenditure for education is *seven hundred thousand dollars*, (or say one-fourth of that in New-York,) while the whole expense, public and private, for charities, is *forty-nine millions*.

We have long since learned in America that the best of all alms is the Free School. Our various institutions, the Public Schools, Industrial Schools and Western Emigration Societies, gradually and surely diminish the volume of pauperism and youthful crime. We make head here against the tide.

England has begun at the wrong end—with charity first and education or emigration last. If the State did half as much there for the schools as it does for alms-houses and prisons, there would be a vastly different condition of the masses. In other respects, the economical conditions of England and the United States are not strikingly different. The superior financial knowledge of the British statesmen has caused the productiveness of her manufacturers to be so great that her operatives now receive nearly as much money for wages as our own, while steam has put her in connection with arable lands all over the world, for carrying off her surplus population. The great contrast is in popular intelligence and all the appliances for education.

It will need the new democratic régime in Great Britain to thoroughly convince the nation that the best of all charities is education.

MINOR TOPICS.

Do the tax-crushed and hard-working people of this City desire the Common Council to spend *twenty thousand dollars* next month in "celebrating" Washington's birthday? A resolution was yesterday introduced to the Board of Aldermen making this appropriation, and appointing a special committee to carry out the arrangements for the affair. The members of the Common Council must know that, in spending *twenty thousand dollars* of the people's money in this way, they outrage the citizens of New-York, who are now burdened almost beyond endurance by the extravagant expenditures they are called upon to pay. This *twenty thousand dollars* will be expended in the most ridiculous manner. It will be spent in letting off a number of poor fire-works in two or three places in the City, and in other ways which the members of the Common Council understand better than the rest of us. This is the way Washington is honored! The whole thing is a first-class farce, and a second-class fraud. The Common Council know it is an imposition upon the people, and we warn them that the time has arrived to put a stop to the indulgence in such things.

We publish elsewhere a striking and important letter from Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in reference to the question of the annexation of Canada, and the views of Gen. Rawlins (Chief of Grant's Staff) on the matter.

The widow of President Lincoln presented a petition to the Senate yesterday for a pension. We suppose there is no doubt of the passage of the bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Morton, making provision for Mrs. Lincoln's case.

We suppose we may soon expect a fearful public outbreak of the "velocipede mania." In this City just now, there are nearly 5,000 learners of the velocipede locomotion, and we believe there are something like a dozen places where the art is publicly taught. The trouble thus far has been in getting a full supply of velocipedes to meet the popular demand; but of course this trouble will soon disappear. We hear that the mania has extended over the country, and that velocipedal professors have appeared in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and other places. The velocipede has been something more than a nine days' wonder;—it will probably be at least a year's wonder.

The Senate seems to be opposed to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, which the House acted on with such remarkable promptitude. Senator Edmunds has reported back from the Judiciary Committee the House bill of repeal, with amendments in the character of a substitute, which provides for a modification of the law without its repeal. We are afraid that if the Senate refuse to agree to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, Gen. Grant will be unable to act with promptitude and vigor in the reformation of the gross corruption and abuses which now exist in the public service.

A Washington correspondent of the Galveston *News* says that a gentleman lately asked Gen. Grant if he had intimated to an Ex-Colonel in the Confederate Army that he would give him an appointment after his accession, and, being answered in the affirmative, asked on what principle that was done. To which Gen. Grant replied:

"Sir, the only great principle that I have promised the American people is that we must have 'Peace,' and when I find a man who fought in this war, on either side, who heartily desires peace, and will support the laws of the country, and is competent, I shall ask no other question about the propriety of his appointment."

Texas is a good ways off as a place for authentic news from Washington; yet the above may possibly be true, though we are inclined to doubt it.

Hon. Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, displays his fine Hibernian art of mixing things when he introduces a resolution to Congress against ratifying the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, "or any other treaty with England," as long as American citizens (Fenians) are imprisoned in England for "acts done under the American flag." The fact that the English Government have incarcerated these Fenians might possibly be good ground for our making a declaration of war against England,—but why it should prevent our making treaties for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims or for securing the rights of American citizens on British soil,—only Mr. Robinson could tell. Gen. Grant will miss Mr. Robinson from the next Congress.

We fear that unless the Police and the Courts can do something to suppress the ruffians who are now rampant in the City, and who have made it a dangerous thing to be abroad at night, it will be unsafe for the Legislature to enact a law preventing citizens from arming themselves with pistols. In connection with the newspapers particularly are large numbers of persons who are compelled to be out till a very late hour at night, and who are then compelled to traverse the City on their way to their homes. Recent events have taught them the necessity of self-protection in such times as these. We certainly consider it wrong and dangerous, as a rule, to carry pistols about the person; but the peaceable citizen must be assured of protection in some way.

A great deal of value is to be placed upon the concurrent resolution of the Kansas Legislature, which was laid before the House yesterday, in favor of the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. The members of the Kansas Legislature have had the opportunity of knowing something of the shocking corruptions of the Indian Bureau, as heretofore and at present managed. A good many of the prominent politicians of Kansas have grown fat and foul on this corruption, and it has demoralized the politics of the State. When the Kansas Legislature takes ground against the Indian Bureau, it knows what it means.

In a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Peaslee to the young men of the Christian Association, he is reported to have said that business men should by no means go without their lunch in the middle of the day. Dr. Willard Parker, in a late lecture at the Plymouth Church Bethel, in Brooklyn, is reported to have taken just the opposite ground. Which shall we believe? This question of lunch or no lunch is one of the practical sort, and as these two medical men are eminent and shining lights in their profession, the common mind is greatly disturbed at such opposing *dicta*. Who will undertake to decide when two such doctors disagree?

The tailors seem to be in earnest in their efforts to ameliorate their condition. They are agitating their cause by holding meetings and marching through the streets with banners. The initial movement was begun yesterday, and

it is hoped by keeping their grievances before the public that in due time a proper sentiment may be aroused which shall make itself felt to their advantage. Truly, a very great deal might be done to mitigate "poor Jack's" hard lot. His calling is necessary and useful. He is exposed to peril and discomfort, and oftentimes to cruel treatment at sea, and on shore he falls into the hands of the Philistines of the boarding-houses and the shipping-offices. His wages are insignificant, and his condition generally unenviable. If he is determined to better himself, by all means let those who can, give him a helping hand.

Berea College, Kentucky—in behalf of which a meeting will to-night be held at Cooper Institute—was established in the heart of Kentucky in the days of slavery's power, and its record shows the growth of an enterprise once suffering, now triumphing. A correspondent, who writes to us of its affairs, says:

"It has made many warm friends by its early heroic faith in facing the threats and dangers of mob violence, the privations of poverty and pioneering, and not less disheartening, the coldness of friends who pronounced the enterprise impracticable. That day it has outlived. Berea College, anti-sectarian, anti-caste, simply Christian, is a fact established upon Southern soil. It has gathered many students, white Kentuckians from the mountains, colored Kentuckians from the 'Blue Grass' plain; it has drawn about it a sympathizing and prosperous community, and is daily gathering friends among influential classes, North and South."

If the Common Council are eager to honor the memory of Washington, by expending twenty thousand dollars on his birthday, we can tell them a better way of expending it than to waste it in an hour's show of poor fireworks. The old Broadway (or City) Hospital has been compelled to sell out, and will soon remove from its present locality because of the want of funds to carry on its beneficent labors. There is great need of an hospital somewhere down town, to which the victims of the thousand accidents that occur during a year in the lower part of the City may be taken. Every year we have a season of sun-stroke, and every time of the year is a season of broken legs, broken heads, and all sorts of accidents and sudden calamities. To carry the poor wretches thus affected up to Bellevue would often result in their death, and in suffering and agony beyond description. Now, we suggest that the twenty thousand dollars which the Common Council propose to spend in fireworks in honor of Washington, should be used in honor of human nature and the Common Council as the foundation for the establishment of a down-town institution, such as will be needed on the removal of the City Hospital. If twenty thousand dollars is too small a sum to make a beginning in this direction, then let it be used for the advantage of the Centre-street Dispensary, on condition that it take the name of the "Washington Dispensary" and expend the sum thus appropriated for the purpose herewith indicated. In this way a genuine honor would be done to the memory of Washington, and his name would be endeared to hundreds of sufferers. But to spend in poor fireworks the sum which might do so much good, is a crying disgrace to the City and an outrage upon its tax-crushed people.

As regards our kerosene lamps, we hope the Board of Health will recommend the plan of prosecuting the sellers and makers of adulterated oil. People themselves will not go to the trouble of making experiments, with a spoonful of it heated to a certain degree, as recommended. They will rather trust in Providence and take their chance. Inquiry and prosecution should at once follow every case of explosion, till the happy day when Prof. Doremus shall make the announcement of a better order of household light—say a bit of magnesium wire burning beautifully in its hydro-oxygen jet. If there be any lesson in the kerosene explosions, it may be found in the fact that they will sharpen people's wits in the direction of new discovery.

The Mikado of Japan, it would seem, is about to bring back the Tokugawa to his ancient subordinate condition as head of the Praetorians, Shoguns, or "House-carles" of the imperial régime. It remains to be seen whether that sleepy, Grand-Lama order of government under a Pontifical Emperor will continue against the secular influences of the age. If the Mikado would hold his own, he must cease to be a boy, living behind a curtain and going in a sedan chair. He must be a man on horseback, and so follow out Prince Talleyrand's plan for the Bourbons. If the Tycoon comes back as "Mayor of the Palace," let the *Roi Fainéant* look to it. Japan is in a state of transition, needing a strong, central hand; and the Mikado's advisers probably think it easier to bring back the old Tycoon than choose another from the crowd of jealous *daimios*.

President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic—whose doings are especially interesting to us in the States, since he is a philosophical student of our institutions, who has resided and published a book among us—is offering an example in which our own coming President may find some good suggestion. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent says he (Sarmiento) "has no mercy upon the authors of frauds upon the Government." He is also making reforms at a wonderful rate in the military and civil departments, sweeping away rubbish and cobwebs with the proverbial efficacy of a new broom. He will do all that a ruler of cosmopolite genius and enlightenment may do for his country, and it is to be hoped no distractions in the settlement of the Paraguay question will put a stop to his excellent policy of reform and regeneration.

In nearly every case, the word "ingenuous" would fully convey all that is meant by those who employ the French *naïve*—a word which, from its very structure, must necessarily be difficult of acclimatization in our English speech. But if we *must* have this vocable, why not write it in its stem-shape—*naïf*? *Naïve* is feminine, and in French is only associated with feminine nouns; whereas, in ninety-nine out of every hundred instances of its English usage, the noun is neuter. In the last number of the London *Spectator* we find the employment of the form above suggested. In reviewing a book by Miss Cobbe, it speaks of "her *naïf* wonder at the Trinitarian theology."

The Case of Joseph H. Bradley.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Upholstery of the Capitol Building—Frescoes, Gilding, Mosaics, Committee Rooms.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

A casual stroller through the rooms of the Capitol Building—rooms devoted to the private use of various dignitaries—goes away with his memory wrapped in a vague confusion of barbaric gilding, cupids and roses, and with a lonesome sense of gaudy carpets and dreary hotel parlors. It is of course necessary that every article connected with the national halls of our seat of Government should be such as befits our wealth and pride as a people, and economy there would be parsimony; but all that the poorest peasant of us all, who feels the iron of taxes grinding into his soul, demands, is that the money freely rendered shall be suitably expended and not lavished on tawdry gewgaws. That the lower corridors should be pictured with brilliant representations of our natural history in bird and flower and fruit, is both fitting and charming, and one of the very few ideas displayed in the interior decoration of the building; but what right the swarms of cupids have in the frescoes of the upper floor and the committee rooms is quite another question. You would not perhaps insist upon the question very vehemently in the Senatorial Reception Room, a high and handsome place haunted by fair ladies and their gallants, and where little loves are, without doubt, constantly flying viewlessly to and fro, glad to greet their unabashed brothers in the paneling; you would only insist that a room set apart to such gracious purposes—a room whose lofty ceiling is groined and illuminated so superbly, while its floral gildings run down the side walls in such streams as to suggest the fancy that the National Treasury must be in the dome above and dripping through—that such a room should have mattings of corresponding character, or its own bare floor, rather than a soiled and faded crimson carpet covered with huge medallions of dull and impossible flowers, that might have been purchased from any inn just discarding it. And only one mirror to all these ladies—sweet serpents from the South, fascinating some Senator into all manner of unguarded promises—strong-minded and gaunt, studying their statistics as they pace up and down—high-bred and haughty, homely and humble. Yet it is no poverty in the article that allows these intruding women but one mirror among them all; open the next door—it is the Marble Room—and you are in the inside of a mirror itself; the four walls here are wainscotted in looking-glass, and one can but fancy the satisfaction of those Senators who happen to be handsome, when they slide between the marble pillars accompanied by the multiplying train of not one but a hundred handsome shadows. This room is certainly a beautiful one, that is, it would be if it were the show-room of a commercial establishment—of a musical warehouse, for instance, with artists running in for an hour's practice and purchasers testing their instruments; but in its present capacity it is as meaningless and inconsequential as if it were the cave of Adullam transferred to the place bodily. What a room lined with looking-glass has to do with halls of legislation, it would puzzle a conjuror to tell.

The next room to this in the row is the President's Room; it is the great exhibition of the place, and, so far as its walls and ceiling go, with good reason. It is a sort of grotto of exceedingly brilliant fresco-paintings, where perhaps not quite every color in the rainbow is harmonized, and where the paucity of the painter's ideas is the most conspicuous thing of all. Five panel portraits on the wall are reflected in the inevitable looking-glass, among them Jefferson and Hamilton, relieved by some unremembered Postmaster-Generals for whose presence one is unable to account; and why, indeed, any but the former Presidents stand witness to the acts of the present incumbent when he visits the place is something open to remark. Nevertheless, the portrait of Jefferson is extraordinarily good, and it betrays to us, by the very manner in which that crimson waistcoat tones down that brick-red hair, the inner artistic spirit of the man who designed a national order of architecture from sheaved corn-stalks, and would have displaced the acanthus by the curling tobacco-leaf. In the corners of the ceiling Dr. Franklin and Elder Brewster, rather sketchily and ghastily, confront each other, with no apparent purpose, and are alternated by Vespucius and Columbus, while the main pieces represent Liberty, Law, Legislation, with Religion forcing herself in a fourth section upon the alliterative trio. Of these, Religion, though a rather sickly dame, has quite a fine bit of effect in the handling of a veil. But all four are surrounded by cherubs and cupids and countless unwarrantable little loves again, tumbling about in every way, and though free and easy enough, yet, one would say, much more at home in the villa of Lucullus than in their present abiding-place. In the meantime, we still tread under foot the gaudy carpet spattered with flowers, and rest on very indifferent chairs covered with something resembling woolen damask, while common-looking curtains hang from broad gilded cornices, and it would not altogether require a great effort of imagination to fancy one's self in the waiting-room of some millenial depot.

The Vice-President's Room, on the contrary, is as cosy and comfortable an apartment as one would wish to see. The walls are stained in delicate sea-green, and one large historical portrait hangs upon them; the carpets and hangings are of soft dark green; in a closet is the little three-by-one mirror concerning which, at the beginning of things, dispute was made as to whether its purchase was not an unpardonable extravagance; the furniture is rich and heavy, a bright wood-fire blazes on the hearth, and it is quite a little abode of luxury. Fortunate Vice-President to have such a relief from the bad air, the garish gold and scarlet and magenta of the Senate Chamber. The next Vice-President, however, comes from a retreat almost as comfortable, if less cheerful—for the Speaker's Room is an elegant drawing-room with but two incongruities in the somewhat sombre quiet of its dark-green and gold upholstery and wood-work of polished walnut, magnificently carved, incongruities in the shape of the customary vulgar carpet, and again an enormous mirror occupying nearly the whole of one side of the room, and set in a frame of gilded scroll-work more than a foot deep.

There are some other rooms in the labyrinth of suites and apartments, proudly exhibited to any one who may have happened to hear of the ornamented surface of their walls. Decidedly the best of these, because of the work there being the least crowded and elaborated, is the room set apart for the Committee on Military Affairs. Vivid wreaths of laurel decorate the ceiling much more effectively than do the sprawling females of most of the other places, a couple of large battle-pieces illuminate the walls, and cornice, panel and pilaster are finely and simply adorned with clusters of frescoed arms and muniments of war. Next in merit to this is the room of the Agricultural Committee; here, with his group of Romans, Cincinnatus, called from the plow, fills the upper section of one end and confronts his modern compeer, Oliver Putnam, who, half invisibly in a bad light, surrenders to the other the place to which he has infinitely the best right. Over two side-doors, little scenes of grain-harvesting prettily illuminate the difference between the old and new way of going afield; and, circling overhead, one may see the seasons and their attendants very charmingly painted—Spring, with armfuls of blossoms, and cherubs carrying wreaths and letting loose the doves; Summer, whose sprites are shooting down arrows of fervid heat; Autumn, with his train bearing great branches of grapes and symbolizing festivity with tambourine and lute; and Winter, moving through the angry clouds, while his children pour out the showers and blow cold blasts from their shells. The room devoted to the Committee on Naval Affairs is, however, the most celebrated of the three, and though its paintings appear to be of much less merit, they might attract the common eye more than any of the others. On either side, as you enter, rise grayly the vestibules of vast temples, which may perhaps intend to tell us the novel truth that the sea is the gateway of all the nations, but whose other meaning, if there is any, is not apparent. Above these, in separate arcs of a circle, much foreshortened, Neptune and Amphitrite, Æolus, Oceanus, Nereus and Thetis, accompany a new sea-goddess, America, one is at a loss to say why, with scores of nymphs interspersed, all of them riding on sea-horses and simpering sadly; and in the great panels round the sides of the room, other nymphs, painted at full length in lively colors, are bearing aloft various symbols of the sea, this one a sextant, that a chart, another a compass, a fourth a bannerol, sufficiently prosaic in idea, though gracefully enough rendered in fact, as witness the floating damsel who carries a barometer lightly as a mermaid carries her looking-glass, or the beautiful figure with the red-gold hair, whose back alone we see as she unrolls her map. All of this would doubtless be very fine decoration for a Summer watering-place, or any gentleman's seat by the sea; but it is evidently too unheroic for its present situation, nor is it easy to see the reason why we have to recur to mythology for our national ornamentation, or why the ancient Greeks should be called in where our own history needs the place, and where all these pretty aerial damsels would much better give way to the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*, and the dauntless little boat between the fires on Lake Erie, or the unsurpassed sea scenes of storm and calm along our own coast. Nevertheless, the single instance of an American subject of illustration, out of the daubs in the rotunda, is so revolting—as one pauses to look at the hideous picnic party of giants which Leutze makes out of the Westward March of Empire—that one is more than partially reconciled to things as they are, especially as many of these frescoes have already begun to peel away, and their repainting in a better spirit is not an impossible vision of the future. We shall then hope that throughout these rooms the cupids will no longer be clustering over post and pillar thickly as flies in August, and making themselves so satiatingly common that one can only compare them fittingly to canker-worms in June. In that era we may hope also that all the finely-mosaiced floors in the building shall be no more defiled with the ugly and unsuitable carpets that reduce them all at present to the level of the restaurants underneath them, and that then once and for all the sluices of gilding shall be shut off. For gilding, indeed, is the disease of the Capitol, a sort of splendid leprosy on all the ornamentation. It comes from the caissons overhead in the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives in huge stalactites, that may at some time fall and crush a blundering law-maker's head, but can have no other object, and are evolved from no consecutive design whatever; it lies damasked in broad, shining sheets, on the paneled sides of these rooms; lattice-work, bosses, scrolls, shells, frets, glare with it in solid masses till they become offensive to the eye, while it trickles over the efflorescence of the plaster decorations everywhere. If all this had cost untold millions, and were yet the highest effort and last result of art, the poor man, who owns his fraction in it, should have no word to say; but as it is, can any clodhopper who wrings his life from the soil with hard labor make pilgrimage through those apartments, and reflect that the taxes which have deprived him and his of luxury and comfort have been squandered here and in such wise, without a feeling of far more bitterness than pride? DOMINO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

The new theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, managed by Mr. Brougham, opened last evening to an audience which soon filled it in every part. The attendance embraced noted politicians, Judges, members of the Press, a large gathering of the theatrical profession, including many feminine faces well known to the amusement-loving public. The opening was in all respects brilliant. Mr. Brougham and the several members of his company were enthusiastically received. After the first piece Mr. Brougham appeared before the curtain and made the following short speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen: A pair of new pieces, like a pair of new boots, require to be worn a few times before they run smoothly. I am sorry the only delay to-night was caused by myself. I intended to have something elaborate in the way of a speech—thought of offering a prize for a poem and then go in for it myself—but I gave it up and determined to rely on the spontaneity of the moment. I desired to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to the gentlemen who has made this beautiful place. About eight months ago he said to me: "If you would like to manage a theatre, John Brougham, I will put you up the handsomest one in New-York, and I think you will say he has kept his word. I will only say that we will give with my company (one of the best that could be collected of either indigenous or exotic talent) a series of light and amusing performances, which, as far as good taste and sensibility are concerned, will never offend the one nor wound the other.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Two or three centuries ago, more or less—the exact date, however, lives not in the memory of man—the managers of this temple of uncontrollable revelry tried the experiment of amusing the public by the production of a pantomime framed after the ancient English models. The composition met with a surprising success, and was acted so often that the performers actually began to forget their duties. To recover their tottering intellects, change of scene was advised, and last evening the change of scene took place. The second volume of "Humpty Dumpty's" adventures was perused on the occasion by a ravenous concourse of people, who seemed to devour every new leaf with unmeasured delight. In fact, the reconstructed piece pleases better than the original. Many of the scenes and transformations are far superior to anything in the specialty of dumb show yet exhibited on the New-York stage. The ballets are particularly ingenious, two of these were received with special favor; in the first, a Scandinavian dance, half the girls were employed in striking music from a number of wood and straw pianos, while their companions kept graceful time to the odd sounds; the other was quite unique, and may be styled the Dance of Deportment; in this half the ladies were attired in gentlemen's full evening dress and the rest in the long hair costumes of their own sex—a dash of humor being contributed by the introduction of *Clown* as "Lord Dundreary" and of *Pantaloon* as "Capt. Cuttle," some movements of the former with Mlle. Sangalli attaining the height of the ludicrous. After this effort, a happy burlesque of the bouquet nuisance came in order, and from two ridiculously large bunches of flowers *Clown* and *Pantaloon* were supplied with monstrous noses, of entirely unique patterns. It is needless to specify more this meretricious. It is our pleasant privilege, however, to record success for all. Mr. G. L. Fox is again the joking genius to whom the present feast of fun is to be credited, and he has once more given rein to a liberal fancy, so that in the matter of scenery, dresses and mechanical contrivances, everything is bright and everything is commendable. The liveliest performer, also, is *Clown*—personated, as before, by Mr. Fox, who has long rivaled the grotesqueness, dispatch and unconquerable humor which made Gabriel Ravel famous in this species of entertainment. The most sumptuous addition which has been made is comprised in the magnificent final tableau which Mr. Hayes has left us as a legacy. The stage represents a fretwork of coral, which stretches from the footlights to the furthest limits, the gorgeous monotony being broken by numerous cradles of mother-of-pearl, in which mermaids repose upon couches of their own golden locks and [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Tariff—Mr. Wells on Salt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," makes an onslaught on the salt paragraph in Mr. Wells' report. With the correctness of the figures I have nothing to do; the Special Commissioner and his Deputy will, no doubt, take care of that; I only wish to answer your correspondent's arguments.

"How much salt does Mr. Wells suppose is in a pound of butter or pork?" asks "A Veteran Observer." Hence he declares that it is perfect nonsense to speak of taxing the people. If we admit that as an argument, where can we stop? For instance, to tax a pound of coffee 25 cents would make its cost to the consumer 50 or 55 cents; now how much does "A Veteran Observer" think the price of a cup of coffee would be enhanced by this tax? Sixty per cent. is actually charged on cotton braid; how much does "A Veteran Observer," think this would amount to on the sleeve or the collar of his coat? Is the oppression of taxation to be measured only when divided among the immense masses that have to bear them, or have we a right to ignore a monopoly of five, ten or twenty manufactures of salt who levy a tax on forty millions of people? To close this part of the argument, how much blood does "A Veteran Observer" suppose a single musquito draws when he bites his head or his venerable forehead? and yet he makes war upon it and thereby makes himself more ridiculous for his cruelty than does the Commissioner by his exposure of the salt monopoly.

"A Veteran Observer" says that he is no manufacturer, nor has he any interest in commerce. I fully believe him, as it accounts for the statement he makes that a high tariff fills the Treasury. Had he been either, he would soon have perceived that a high tariff leads to smuggling, corruption in numerous official departments, and thereby protects less than would a low and reasonable tariff.

The letter of "A Veteran Observer" would have been incomplete had he not dragged the pauper labor of Europe into the argument, but the irrepressible European pauper is somewhat "played out;" he differs from the irrepressible Ethiopian, for he is not as black as he is painted.

There only remains to be noticed the great buildings, manufactories, &c., which, according to "A Veteran Observer," we have to be thankful to protection for. I would advise "A Veteran Observer" to go to Cairo—I mean in Egypt, of course—cross the Nile and look at the Pyramids. These are greater works than any that we have here, yet how many millions have been oppressed to rear them? I am afraid that in our own civilized republican country, millions, as the present day, like the ancient Hebrews, make and carry the bricks for these pyramidal factories; at least, such is fully the opinion of

A JUVENILE LOOKER-ON.

The Rogers Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time for the Coroner's Jury to render a verdict in the Rogers murder case? What is the jury waiting for? Is it to try the case as a criminal Court? If so they have sadly mistaken their powers and duties. The Revised Statutes, vol. 2, part 4, chap. 2, title 7, article 1, contains all the statutory power given to a Coroner's Jury. And the second section provides that the members of the jury "shall be sworn by the Coroner to inquire how, in what manner, and when and where such person (the deceased on whom the inquest is held) came to his death, and who such person was, and into all the circumstances attending such death; and to make a true inquisition according to the evidence offered to them or arising from the inspection of the body." That is what the jury is sworn to do; nothing else. The fifth section shows in what manner the jury shall deliver "their inquisition" to the Coroner, reciting the words of the prescribed oath, as above quoted, and adding, "and who were guilty thereof, either as principal or accessory, and in what manner." This clause does not require either Coroner or jury to become detectives; they are neither required nor authorized to assume the duties of the District-Attorney, the Sheriff, nor the Police, to search up testimony of a sort that should only be used before a Grand Jury, or a Court on the trial of an implicated person. Had any person been known as the perpetrator of the deed, their evidence of that fact could have been offered; but, in the absence of any such evidence there was none to offer; and here the duty of the jury was plain; they had nothing else to do but render a speedy verdict, setting forth the facts of the case as presented to them under the evidence offered, and leave the proper officers at liberty to follow up the offenders to a conviction.

It was to be hoped that the Connery-Burdell inquisition would have been the last of its class this community could be annoyed with. But it seems history must repeat itself, even in such a disgraceful proceeding as that was.

One of the great errors of Coroners' inquests is that of procuring accumulative evidence. It is not necessary for them to exhaust the case by ferreting out every circumstance, and thereby increase the difficulty of obtaining an impartial jury to try such a case in Court. The less testimony they take the better, after they have the cause, manner, time and place of death established; and where the person of the perpetrator of the crime is palpably known, they should implicate him, as the fifth section requires to be done. But when he is unknown, the plain duty of the Coroner's Jury is to say so at once, and devolve the duty of detection on the prosecuting and detective offices, where it properly belongs.

It must be very apparent to all that these officers are more or less restrained from acting during the pendency of the Rogers investigation in the Coroner's office.

Why does not the jury dispose of the case, so far as they are concerned, under the testimony offered to them? COMMON SENSE.

The New-York College.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Sun* of the 18th inst. contained an article which was so offensively personal to myself that I thought proper to send a card to that paper last Thursday in answer thereto, which they promised to publish. This card read as follows:

CARD.

"NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869.

A few days since there appeared in this paper an article entitled 'Whose Sons Profit by the City College?' wherein I was made to appear a sponger on the New-York tax-payers. In this City I pay taxes on real estate valued at about $400,000. I believe this gives me a right to have a son at the New-York College. My reason for placing him in this institution was that I believed it to be the best in this City. I formed the opinion after a careful and impartial investigation, in the course of which I discovered that several students, having been unable to keep up with their classes at this College, had gone to the University, where all had graduated. For an alumnus of the University, who refuses to visit the New-York College, and openly declares his intention of trying to break it down, to publish such an article as the above mentioned, is, to say the least, in very bad taste."

In the *Sun* of the 23d inst. there was published the former portion only of this card, so far as through the sentence, "I believe this gives me a right to have a son at the New-York College." I therefore sent to the *Sun* Office to ask the reason for their leaving out the principal part of my note, and that, too, without any reference to the fact of their doing so. The answer was that it contained an allusion to one of their editors, and so without my knowledge they printed only such portion as was suited to their own purposes, and then devoted about a third of a column to misconstruing my reasons for sending my son to this institution, and to trying to injure the College.

They say in this article that the thirty graduates (the number is usually about forty) costs the City $150,000 every year. The fact is that $115,000 are spent to give a year's instruction to nearly seven hundred students, to make required additions to the collegiate apparatus, and to furnish books and everything needful to place the sons of the richest and poorest upon the same level, thus making the cost of each student about $175, instead of $5,000, as the *Sun* falsely represents.

This paper is also troubled about the fact that the graduates of the College are nearly all either professional men or merchants. Does it suppose that a five years' course of study has no tendency to enable a man to advance himself to the highest positions?

Again, the *Sun* tries to show that paying taxes on [illegible]

that my share of the cost of the [illegible] tuition is about $150 a year, which does not cover the cost of my son's education. The College has been established twenty years, during which time I have always held real estate in this City, and since 1861, as much as at present, which amount I hope and expect to own for many years to come. Perhaps the writer will perceive that it would be fairer to make a computation of my taxes for twenty or thirty years, rather than for the four or five years during which my son is in college.

To-day's *Sun* has just been handed me, and I see that my full card is there published, but without any apology, and with an attempted justification for omitting the larger portion last Saturday.

H. B. CLAFLIN.

GEORGIA.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee Relative to the Admission of Mr. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate submitted yesterday a resolution recommending that Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, be not admitted as a Senator from that State. Accompanying the resolution is a lengthy written report reviewing the events in Georgia, political and otherwise, from the date of Gen. Meade's proclamation declaring the adoption of the Constitution, up to the present time. In considering the matter the Committee say the case of Mr. Hill depends upon three considerations:

First—Did the Legislature of Georgia, regularly organized in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Georgia, duly ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and comply with the various conditions imposed by the act of June 25, 1868? *Second*—Have the Legislature and the people of Georgia, subsequent to such compliance, committed such acts of usurpation and outrage as to place the State in a condition unfit to be represented in Congress? *Third*—Whether in the whole case, taking the action of Georgia, both before and since the pretended ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, a civil Government has been established in that State which Congress ought to recognize. These questions must be answered by the law and the facts. The Committee then proceed to quote the proclamation of Gen. Meade, calling the Legislature together, and his correspondence relative to the eligibility of certain of its members, and also reviews at some length the action of the Legislature itself on the same subject, and expresses the opinion that no doubt exists that the number of disqualified members was large, but all of these members were allowed to retain their seats in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. In the election of Senator Mr. Hill received 110 votes, Gov. Brown 94 and Alexander H. Stephens three, and it is extremely possible that this majority received by Mr. Hill was made up of members who were disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Committee next refer to the expulsion of the colored members, and state that it is not possible to hold that no remedy for this wrong is in the power of Congress—a wrong by which more than half the people of Georgia are deprived of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. In regard to the condition of affairs in Georgia, it is believed to be one of anarchy. The Committee learn from the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau that in that State there have been 336 cases of murder from Jan. 15, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868, and for all those outrages there had been no legal redress, and the civil Government has evinced its total inadequacy, or its total unwillingness, to protect impartially the rights of all the citizens, and under all the circumstances the Committee have come to the conclusion that Georgia is not entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic member of the Committee, stated that he would give his views in opposition when the subject came before the Senate, having been prevented by illness from preparing a minority report. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Trumbull, submitted a minority report, which is very voluminous. He quotes from the official proceedings in Georgia, the letters of Gen. Meade and the orders of Gen. Grant on the question of the eligibility of members of the Legislature, maintaining that Georgia was reconstructed according to the prescribed forms. He also quotes the act of Jan. 25, 1868, declaring Georgia entitled to representation in Congress, and asserts that it is not competent for the Senate now to exclude the Representatives of Georgia. The unfortunate difficulty between the President and Congress was mainly want of concert on this very point—the President holding that each House must decide for itself as to the admission of its own members, and Congress holding that the two Houses conjointly must pass upon the question of representation—and Congress having declared that Georgia is entitled to admission, it is not competent now for either House to refuse admission to the regularly accredited representatives of that State. The Senate has no right to revise the action of Congress. As to the charge that the Fourteenth Amendment was not ratified in good faith, it is not sustained by a particle of evidence.

The following are appended to the majority report:

I concur in the conclusion of the report, that Mr. Hill ought not to be admitted, and agree that the report be made.

(Signed,) ROSCOE CONKLING.

I concur in the conclusion of the report, that Mr. Hill ought not now to be admitted, and agree that the report be made.

(Signed,) F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

GENS. GRANT AND BANKS.

The Vicksburg Campaign—The Order for the Supersession of Gen. Grant by Gen. Banks.

From the Providence Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The dispute over Swinton's statement that Banks was ordered to supersede Grant when in command at Vicksburg, is yet raging here. One or two leading correspondents, known to have Gen. Banks' confidence, say that Swinton is correct, only that Banks was ordered to supersede Grant, but refused. In spite of this positiveness, army officials assert that the story grows out of the fact that Banks was ordered to join Grant, and if he had done so, as ranking officer he would have necessarily superseded him.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 25.

For some reason the story about the attempt to supersede Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, by giving the chief command to Gen. Banks, will not stay dead. Several denials have been published, covering more or less of the ground, but still the impression continues that there is something in the affair, after all. This is perhaps strengthened by the report telegraphed to the *Evening Transcript* of Saturday, that Gen. Banks, being asked "if the statements about orders to supersede Grant at Vicksburg were true," replied that "he never authorized them to be made." And now the Lawrence *American*, which for some reasons is not unlikely to be well-informed, says:

"It is quite useless for the New-York *Sun* or Boston *Advertiser* to sneer at the matter as fiction; for, as we happen personally to know, the official autographic orders are now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and put the whole matter beyond question or controversy."

ACCOUNT BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Neither contradiction or equivocation can affect the truth of a statement telegraphed in this correspondence last week about the attempt made by those in authority here to supersede Grant by Banks in 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. An officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, now in Virginia, has published an account of the transaction in the Richmond *State Journal* of last evening, which, I have every reason to believe is substantially correct. He says:

An order was issued during the siege of Vicksburg from the War Department directing Gen. N. P. Banks, then investing Port Hudson with a small army—hourly growing smaller "by degrees and beautifully less"—to take command of Gen. Grant's forces and then take Vicksburg. There is no doubt that such an order was issued, and that a new plan of operations was marked out for the new commander. He was directed to withdraw his troops from before Port Hudson and join the Army of the Gulf to that under the command of Gen. Grant, and concentrate all the troops in the West against Vicksburg, and, instead of wasting both armies away in fruitless efforts to reduce both strategic points, capture the most important and necessitate the fall of the other. New-Orleans was to be left to the care of the fleet under Admiral Farragut and the local militia, while the adjacent country would be for the time given up to the Confederate cavalry in the neighborhood and Gardner's army at Port Hudson.

Gen. Banks could not bear the idea of turning the Union refugees and citizens within his lines over to the tender mercies of the guerrillas, or of uncovering New-Orleans to raiding parties, who were anxious to get into the city and increase their strength by conscripting the nice young men who aired themselves at the street corners, and out of harm's way, and boasted they were dying to die "for their altars and their fires." Gen. Banks knew that twenty thousand conscripts could easily be gathered up were he to withdraw, leaving the country open; beside, he had been so long trying to take Port Hudson, and had lost so many men, that he disliked the idea of giving it up while there was a prospect of victory. He knew that this point was quite as important to the success of the grand project for opening the Mississippi, closing the mouth of Red River and bisecting the Confederacy, as was the capture of Vicksburg. As it would take fourteen days to carry his refusal to obey an order to Washington and bring one for this removal back, he believed in that time Port Hudson would fall, and he would win absolution by the grandeur of his victory. He adopted the latter course, deliberately [illegible] the order and made no comment upon the enemy's works, in which he lost a great number of men.

This was about the 14th of June. There was great trepidation among the officers in the Nineteenth Army Corps, who were devoted to Gen. Banks, and also among the people, who took delight in his splendid promenade concerts and receptions, when they learned that he had disregarded his orders, and the arrival of the mail steamer was looked for with much apprehension, for all feared that he would be recalled. But other matters were dividing the anxieties of the War Office, and the Department of the Gulf was forgotten in the dangers that threatened nearer Washington. Good news had in the meantime been received from Vicksburg, and Grant had already promised it as a Fourth of July present to Mr. Lincoln and the nation. It is well known that the great commander had not yet entirely recovered from the shock given to his prestige by the disaster at Shiloh, and the people were clamorous for the fall of Vicksburg. They had been used to see commanders unhorsed and unheaded in Virginia when they were tardy. They also wanted a change of officers in the West, and it must be admitted that Gen. Grant came very nigh losing his chances for the Presidency on that memorable occasion; for had Banks not incurred the risk of being shot for disobedience, there might have been no Vicksburg surrender, no Appomattox, no President Grant and no Union. If Napoleon had drowned himself in the Seine in a fit of the blue devils, or if—but a truce to ifs. Vicksburg was taken and Port Hudson surrendered. Grant got all the laurels and Banks got none, though he deserved them.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal, Jan. 21.

We printed with pleasure some time since the very able and dignified letter of Judge Samuel F. Rice, indorsing the great policy of reconstruction adopted by the National Republican Party of the United States. This evening, with feelings of the profoundest pleasure, we lay before the readers of the *Journal* a letter from the gifted, gallant and distinguished Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Macon.

Messrs. Battle, Rice and White were the three strong pillars in Alabama in the support of Seymour and Blair. They have bestowed more thought, and have more deeply reflected upon the political situation than any three men perhaps in the State. Their opinion is entitled to great weight. The letter was written to Judge Rice, and indorses him fully.

MACON COUNTY, Ala., Jan. 7, 1869.

Hon. S. F. Rice:

[illegible]

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

CULLEN A. BATTLE.

BRIEF NOTES.

Providence will observe the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by a military parade in the morning, and a promenade concert and ball in the evening. Business will be suspended.

The Chairman of the Boston Committee on Internal Health has ordered the city ash and dirt carts to be covered with canvas, to prevent annoyance to pedestrians from dust. Boston is a progressive city.

A Baltimore boy attended Gen. Grant's reception in that city on Saturday, and brought in his arms a pet poodle, which he was very solicitous the General should accept as a present.

The members of the Rhode Island Legislature are paid $1 per day. The State is small and nearly all of them live at their homes during the session, going to the Capitol in the morning and returning in the evening.

Samuel Hill has been sentenced in Portland, Me., to be hanged for setting fire to a building in the night time. There was no loss of life in consequence of his crime.

Gen. Cooper, who is organizing the Tennessee militia, has authorized about twenty persons to raise troops, mostly in East Tennessee. He will take no colored soldiers at present.

The Georgia Senators were elected by the State Legislature several weeks before the expulsion of the negro members. Nearly, if not quite, all the colored members voted for Mr. Hill.

The ship *Jane Fish* took away from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. 4,703 bales of cotton, valued at $492,800—the largest cargo of cotton shipped from that port since the close of the war.

There is some talk of the Democrats nominating Senator Dixon for Representative in Congress from the First District of Connecticut, and in case this is done the Republicans will endeavor to get Gen. Hawley to run against him.

Chauncey Millard, convicted of the murder of Harland P. Swett, has been sentenced by Judge Drake, in the Utah District Court, to be shot by the Sheriff at Provo, Utah, on Friday, the 29th inst.

A Washington dispatch says that the Government has restored to Gen. Beauregard his Memphis property, which was condemned some time ago. It has also been determined to deliver up his private papers, now in the War Department. They were captured about the close of the war.

Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, has issued a proclamation announcing that an ordinance passed Jan. 1, 1869, to prevent the killing of birds in that city, will be strictly enforced.

Two new Temples of Honor were instituted on Friday evening last in this State—one, "Highland, No. 19," at Peekskill, and the other in Ellenville. The former was instituted by G. W. T. John N. Stearns, and the latter by D. G. W. T. William E. Brown.

The colossal bronze statue of the late Bishop Brownell, the founder of Trinity College, is to be set up on the College campus and will be unveiled at the next Commencement.

Gen. W. W. Averill, United States Consul at Montreal, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. W. B. Hillyer, of the United States Army; Hon. J. Henderson, of Baltimore, and Hon. J. B. Parker, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. E. F. Jones, of Binghamton; Hon. T. L. Haines, of Springfield, and Dr. C. P. W. Bridgman, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. Woolley, Esq., of England, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. H. L. Caldwell, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Education at the South.

The meeting at Cooper Institute to-night, to be addressed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby on the subject of "Education at the South and in the Special Interest of Berea College," promises to be one of great interest. Anything encouraging from the South ought to be hailed with delight, and we learn that many things showing that a brighter day is dawning there will be brought out at this meeting. No admission fee will be charged; and no doubt the hall will be crowded.

"Bininger's Old London Dock Gin," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. Bininger & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by Saxe & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Hegeman & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matters, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. LITERARY MISCELLANY—Extracts from choice American and Foreign Publications.
2. SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD of News in Brief from all parts of the world.
3. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—Interesting Reports of the latest doings at the National Capital.
4. ALBANY INTELLIGENCE—Letter from our Correspondent, detailing the most important transactions in Albany.
5. LOCAL MATTERS—The [illegible]—Conviction and Sentence of the Accused—Latest Phases of the Rogers Homicide—The Danger of [illegible]—Bold Highway Robbery in New-York—Serious Attempt by Gang from the Ford [illegible]—Sweeping Internal Revenue Frauds—The Sea Ferry to the Jersey Shore—Failure of the Ice Crop—The Freaks of a Crazy Rebel—Insane Frightful Boiler Explosions.
6. FOREIGN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Affairs in England, Australasia, Cuba and Central and South America.
7. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE of the Freshest and Most Valuable Character, and many other features of interest.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with especial regard to the wants of the people at home and abroad, containing, in conveniently-classified form, the latest news from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press.

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"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

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Stem-Winding Waltham Watches. These watches represent the perfection of American Industry. As they excel both in principle and finish, they will be guaranteed to run closer than any watch of foreign manufacture. An examination of our large assortment is respectfully solicited.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

MARRIED.

Paterson—Sherman.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. G. D. Matthews, of New-York, John E. Paterson, of New-York, to Miss Annie M. Sherman, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

Canfield.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, Samuel L. Canfield, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2½ P. M.

California papers please copy.

Caswell.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Margaret Caswell, daughter of the late William Caswell, of Newport, R. I.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, John and Solomon T. Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

Dickinson.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 24, of scarlatina-maligna, Platt Montgomery, eldest son of Platt K. and Adelaide Dickinson, aged 9 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock, returning at 4:15.

Gardner.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 25, 1869, John D. Gardner, a native of Boston, and for many years a prominent merchant of that city, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's (Episcopal) Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts.

Garner.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Jane Garner, wife of James G. Garner, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 172 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Gregory.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Robert H. Gregory, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 403 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Robert H. Gregory. Members of the fraternity are invited. WM. L. BARTSHORN, Master.

Good.—George B. Good, late Chief Engineer of the P. S. R. and S. S. Salvador.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Hamy.—In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Jan. 23, by rupture of a blood vessel, Herbert L. Hamy, of London, England.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jas. D. Jackson, No. 482 West 24th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Harris.—At the City of Hanover, Germany, on Saturday, Jan. 2, Herrmann D. Harris, late of this City.

Hoffmire.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Mrs. Maria Hoffmire, widow of Charles Hoffmire, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. A. Starr, No. 235 West 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Johnson.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, of heart disease, Elizabeth A., wife of Dr. Frank G. Johnson, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, at 1½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26.

Nichols.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of his father, No. 90 Schermerhorn-st., suddenly, George E., son of George H. Nichols, in the 21st year of his age.

Nichols.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, Catharine, widow of Elijah W. Nichols, formerly of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 31 Walnut-st., Newark, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Perrin.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M., of dropsy, Wm. Perrin, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., at 10½ o'clock to-day. (Tuesday.)

Rose.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, Mahlon H. Rose, (of the firm of Darling, Albertson & Rose,) in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y., for interment.

Salisbury.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, of congestion of the brain, George Henry, son of Nelson and Mary E. Salisbury, aged 4 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at No. 84 High-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 26th inst., at 4 P. M.

Smith.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Wm. A. Smith, aged 39 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 333 Bleecker-st., without further invitation.

Thornell.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, Thomas Lloyd, infant son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 135 West 19th-st.

Whittelsey.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 25, Jabez P. Whittelsey, in his 63d year, formerly of this City.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Watrous.—Entered into rest, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869, in the full hope of a joyful resurrection, Susan Watrous, aged 77 years, Saratoga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's Fine Gold Patent Levers .... [illegible]
Gentlemen's Fine Gold American Watches .... [illegible]
Ladies' Fine Gold American Watches .... [illegible]
Ladies' Fine Gold Detached Lever Watches .... [illegible]
Ladies' Diamond Enameled Watches .... [illegible]

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 30th January will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 11 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:30. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30. And on SATURDAY at 6 A. M., closing at the stations on FRIDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:15. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and education would like a position as general agent, superintendent, or correspondent in some good business. Address BUSINESS, Box 130 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all music dealers.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A resolution to appropriate $[illegible] for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and appointing a committee to make arrangements for such celebration, was laid over.

The resolution to remove the Low Bridge to the corner of Cortlandt and West streets, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The subject of dispatching a special committee to Washington to endeavor to obtain from the General Government a settlement of the City's claim for money expended during the war (about $[illegible]) in arming and equipping troops, was revived.

The matter was, however, laid over.

A resolution was adopted to extend Little Water-street to Leonard.

A resolution to increase the pay of the public park keepers from $[illegible] per day to $[illegible] per month was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board forbidding the Third-avenue Railroad Company to use steam sweepers in removing snow from the tracks was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A communication from the Comptroller giving the monthly receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies (already published) was received and ordered on file.

The resolution to have the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen repainted and refurnished, [illegible] to a committee.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring what measures have been taken [illegible] the removal of obstructions from the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River.

A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel, calling attention to the fact that property-owners in [illegible]-street cannot obtain the amounts awarded them for damages sustained in opening said street, because the Common Council has not yet directed the street to be opened.

Mr. [illegible] said that the communication should be referred to the Committee on Streets. The law provides that within fifteen months from the time the Courts direct the assessment to be made, the street shall be opened. In the meantime, however, the parties to whom damages are awarded cannot get their money because the Common Council have neglected to direct the street to be opened.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolutions to pave Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, and Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets, were read.

Mr. [illegible] said that the charters of the Second and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies compelled them to pave the avenues between the tracks, and he therefore moved that the resolutions be amended to correspond.

The resolutions were as amended and laid over.

A resolution to donate to the Manhattan Presbyterian Church $[illegible], to pay an assessment, was opposed by Mr. Pinckney on the ground that no churches are entitled to such donations.

Mr. Jacobus was astonished that any one should oppose such a resolution. The churches were established to promulgate the Gospel and spread the Word among the people. From time immemorial these donations had been made.

The resolution, with several others of a similar character, was adopted.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of [illegible], City Auditor, for the sum of $[illegible], for extra services rendered in disbursing the [illegible] during the years [illegible], and charge the same to appropriate account.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Rev. Mr. Sabine on "Our American Sunday."

Rev. W. T. Sabine read an essay on this subject yesterday evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association. He spoke of the sacredness of the day as having been established by God at the creation, confirmed by Christ, and recognized by godly people through all ages. It is a day not so much for physical rest and moral elevation as for spiritual improvement. The speaker quoted Hugh Miller's observation that God, having in the six days of creation ascended by steps from inert matter to man, then man, imperfect and peccable, established the seventh day to fit him for a perfect and impeccable condition. The essay concluded with a recommendation to a strict observance of the day.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above Bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than .... $[illegible]

The debt of Georgia is less than .... $[illegible]

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, [illegible] per cent. interest.

GEORGIAS, [illegible] per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. [illegible] Wall-st.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $[illegible],

LESS THAN $[illegible] PER MILE,

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,

including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES in Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, [illegible] miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, [illegible] miles.

The monthly earnings on the portion of the road are [illegible] the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $[illegible] (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character, permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are of every superior description.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, heavy frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory reports received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment, safe and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. [illegible] Nassau, corner Pine-st.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st., or to

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. [illegible] PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.

Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds.

Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating [illegible] New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. [illegible], with blank power attached, standing in name of John E. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped.

JOHN E. MARTIN.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri Coupons; highest price paid. O'BRIEN BROS., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investments in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible] NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869—[illegible] P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICES:

NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

AND

NO. 149 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Invites the attention of property owners to the following indemnities for insuring in their Company:

Its Capital, (paid up in Cash,) is $500,000 00

Its Surplus of Assets, (Jan. 1, 1869,) is .... 1,[illegible],[illegible] 10

Making the Total Cash Assets .... $[illegible],[illegible],[illegible] 10

The Company insures against loss by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Manufactories (except of the most perilous kinds,) Farm property, and all other insurable interests, at reasonable rates of premium

ON THE "PARTICIPATION PLAN,"

by which the entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between the customers and stockholders, as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS are paid back to customers, in scrip redeemable in the order of its issue, the Company holding a scrip reserve fund equal to the amount of its capital. ONE-QUARTER is divided to stockholders, in cash.

As will be seen, the customer thus obtains his insurance AT ABOUT WHAT IT COSTS THE COMPANY TO PROTECT HIM, while his security, by the steady increase, renders this Company's policies reliable almost beyond the possibility of failure, in case of LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS,—an important point of danger to property owners in large cities.

This Company issues non-participating policies, which do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits, where the measure of the risk, as compared with the customary rate, will not justify participation. Such policies, however, do entitle the holder to all the security which the system provides, and will be issued at prices as low as experience proves to be adequate to the hazard, and therefore as low as any responsible company can properly accept.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. [illegible], 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

[illegible] SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. [illegible] Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF PREferred and common stock Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 29th inst., and reopen for transfers on the 5th of February next.

JOHN E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of this Company will close on the 30th day of January at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open on the [illegible] day of February, 1869.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

[illegible] & BRO., No. [illegible] Broad-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. [illegible], Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1869. [illegible] BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN LEWIS, Jr., late one of the firm of Fraser, Lewis & Co., now of Westfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Insolvency Court room, in Springfield, Mass., before Ebenezer F. Conkey, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock M.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin F. Carver, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEHL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius Wehl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 23 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TERWILLIGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Henry Terwilliger, of the town of Thompson, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. [illegible], and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Erastus H. Crittenden, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD TILMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter: It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York Times and the New-York Commercial Advertiser, two newspapers printed in said district, [illegible] and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, under the seal thereof, in the place of residence of such creditors, as required by the Marshal, or his deputy, or by mail, and that due proof of such service be filed with the Clerk of this Court. Witness, the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS,

Clerk of District Court for said District.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order.—Dated at New-York this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869. I. T. WILLIAMS, Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,665.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. DURYEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham H. Duryee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON R. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron R. Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 2, 1869. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

NO. 1,896.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mansfield Young, Samuel G. Starr and John Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr by the District Court of said district. CHARLES G. BEAMAN, Jr., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA HOLT, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Asa Holt, Jr., of New-York, in said district, and who was in win. on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,682.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RANDALL W. MAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Randall W. Main, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,898.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY CLAY BEECHER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Clay Beecher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, composing the copartnership firm of BRINKERHOFF & HOYT, bankrupts.—Take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts be held at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York City, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated January [illegible], 1869. JOHN O. DAVIS, Assignee.

NO. 1,875.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel J. Freeman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 8th and 9th av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 8th-av. Boulevard, 9th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 8th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements, will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARK. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STREETS, AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible], 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], running through to Crosby-st., [illegible] feet front, by [illegible] feet deep.

Broad-st., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], through to No. [illegible] New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. [illegible], through to No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books of maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

50TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers, Salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, by auction at his Salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Large sale of Volumes.

THURSDAY, 28.

Sale of fine Standard Books.

THURSDAY, 28.

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The five-story factory building, No. [illegible] Fifth-st. The three-story brick house, No. [illegible] East Houston-st.

FRIDAY.

Sale Chromos, Paintings and Engravings.

SATURDAY.

Sale Household Furniture.

EDWARD S. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

[illegible] cases Figs, finer French cartoons.

[illegible] cases Figs, American drums.

[illegible] cases Figs in layers.

[illegible] cases Dehesa Muscatel.

[illegible] barrels French Chestnuts.

[illegible] boxes from the No. [illegible] East River.

[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo Fred [illegible], from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 42D-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the south side of West 42d-st., about [illegible] feet west of 8th-av., and known as Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]. The houses have modern improvements. No. [illegible] is about [illegible] feet 3 inches in width; No. [illegible] is about [illegible] feet 5 inches in width. Lots [illegible] feet 5 inches.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND FRAME BUILDINGS ON 46TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

46TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the south side of 46th-st., [illegible] feet east of 10th-av., being [illegible] feet.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH BERRMAN, & Co., Auctioneers.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M., at the Empire Carriage Bolt and Axle Manufacturing Company, No. 33 Christopher-st., near West-st., New-York, one-horse power engine, (Burden make;) boiler; 2 engines, 2 bolt-forming and cutting, and 2 polishing lathes; gearing, shafting, belting, screws, hubs, tools, forges, iron axles, smokes, &c.; also, a large lot of Norway-iron carriage bolts, assorted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property on Amity, West 19th and 46th sts., and on 7th-av., near Broadway; also lots on 19th-av. and 43d-st. By order of the undersigned executors and devisees of THOMAS W. THORNE, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-ST.—The two lots of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on north side of Amity-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., and known as Nos. 127 and 129. Lots each about 25x100 feet.

WEST 19TH-ST.—The first-class three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 16. The house is 21.8x55 feet, has all modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 92 feet in depth.

7TH-AV.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of 7th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 46th-st., Nos. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] 7th-av. Houses contain modern improvements.

WEST 46TH-ST.—Two four-story brick dwelling-houses and lots on north side of 46th-st., commencing [illegible] feet east of 7th-av., and adjoining the last-described property, known as Nos. 115 and 117.

43D-ST.—Three vacant lots on the south side of 43d-st., commencing [illegible] feet west of 9th-av., each 25x100 feet.

10TH-AV.—Four lots situate on the west side of 10th-av., commencing on the southwest corner of 46th-st., each 25.1½x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

WILLIAM S. THORNE,

JOHN W. THORNE,

THOMAS W. THORNE,

CHARLES R. THORNE.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of, viz.:

Theo. Frere,	Lambinet,	Nehlig,
J. Carolus,	Destree,	T. Hicks,
Mammi,	Bullard,	Coleman,
Carmiencke,	Wm. Hart,	De Haas,
W. H. Oddie,	Blakelock,	J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Kensett,	J. C. Meris,	Nicholson,
Hamilton,	Rossiter,	Moran,
Watt,	Van-der-Poll,	Vanseverdonck,
Powell,	C. Meyer,	Ruggles,
R. C. Williams,	W. Robbertson,	J. R. Hall,
Gignoux,	Meissolina,	Glauber,
Laisrene,	G. H. McCord,	and others.

ALSO,

A NUMBER OF FINE OLD PICTURES.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening until time of sale, free.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS, by order of D. L. [illegible], executor for the estate of M. Phineas, consisting of writing desks, manifold letter books, portfolios, work-boxes, albums, pocket-books, cigar and match stands, tobacco boxes, fans of all descriptions, ladies' French gilt back combs, ladies' French gilt breastpins, steel fob chains, gent's paper collars, pocket-books, clock pendants, buttons, French embossed envelopes, pens, penholders, pen racks, pencils and leads, copying boxes, steel spectacles, iron safe, desks, counters, tables, clocks, &c., &c. All to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 7 East 18th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, finished and unfinished. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.

DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. H. KERNES, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE WILCOX, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1869, at [illegible] o'clock M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 22, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Cohen, of —, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $[illegible] to $[illegible] and upward, Manufactured by

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Slabs, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Showrooms,

[illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at A. KLABER'S Marbleworks, No. [illegible] 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS, T. B. STEWART, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIficate No. 11,[illegible], for $[illegible] United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & SELKNAP, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

LOST—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 3D-ST. and West Washington-place, a Russian leather POCKET-BOOK, containing about $[illegible] and a railroad ticket for Philadelphia. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Times Publication Office.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. [illegible]. The finder will please return same to the bank, corner Broadway and Bleecker-st.

FOUND—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 29th sts., on Sunday, a lady's bracelet. Address Post-Office Box No. [illegible], giving description of property, and same will be returned to owner.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $[illegible] reward for any one who can equal her. No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., below 8th-av. Gents not admitted.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, business, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

MACHINERY.

TO TOBACCONISTS.—MACHINERY FOR sale, cutting press and everything complete for manufacturing Tobacco. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLOR & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, Stove and house-furnishing business and lease for sale, at No. [illegible] Court-st., opposite [illegible], Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable, competent ladies as housekeepers, one American, the other English—Protestant; understand their business fully; in private families, hotels or any respectable establishment; no objection to a widower's family; have good references, and will work for the interest of their employers. Can be seen at [illegible] 4th-av., [illegible] floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a private family for a very excellent and fully competent Protestant woman who has filled the place as such in two families in this City over ten years, and in her present one several years; will be found equal to all the duties of a large place. Can be seen at her present place by addressing HOUSEKEEPER, office of the Commercial Advertiser.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced English cook, who understands her business in every branch, either English or American cooking, soups, game, jellies, cakes, creams, &c., &c., &c.; can give first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 22d-st., second floor, one door from 2d-av. No washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or to do the chamberwork and to do sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress and lady's maid in a good family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; would do chamberwork; the best City references given. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; is a first-class baker; no objection to doing coarse washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and is obliging; wants to be the only servant. Call at 9 o'clock at No. [illegible] East Houston-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook and assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain sewing; have the best of reference; prefer living with one family. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. [illegible] Lexington-av.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of children; is willing to wash for infant; unexceptionable reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. [illegible] 6TH-AV., situations for a large number first-class cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and children's clothes; would engage by the day, week or month, or two days every week. Call this week at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machines and dress hair; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a first-class baker; can make all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as laundress and the other as waitress; no objection to City or country; have good City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing or ironing; has City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a respectable, capable girl; is an economizing servant; is a first-class washer and ironer; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERson (Russian) as seamstress and to wait on grown children, or would wait on a lady; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen in fancy store, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference given. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, competent and faithful, situations as cook and chambermaid; can produce superior City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to go out by the day or week, as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fully competent. Call or address No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is not afraid of work; wishes to have a boy [illegible] years old engaged with her, for whom no wages will be expected. Apply at No. [illegible] Newark-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WHO cuts and fits would go out to families by the day or week; is a good operator; does any kind of family work. Apply at No. [illegible] 1st-av., near [illegible]-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as first-class cook, or to do the housework of a very small family; City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A HOME for the Winter, where the most of her time would be deemed an equivalent for her board. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 6 Morton-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO can wash and iron, a situation either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call for three days at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, from 10 to 2.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to mind an invalid; willing to make herself useful; City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO GOES out by the day as dressmaker, a few more customers; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION; AN OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's machine would like to make a few more engagements by the day or week; references given. Address S. R., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, who understands her business; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., rear building, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; would do chamberwork and washing in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or gentlemen at her own house; good City references. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in rear house. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook and baker, or as first-class laundress; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of an invalid lady; is competent to do housekeeping if required. Call at [illegible], near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting or assist at washing; City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as waitress. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD assist with washing and ironing; good reference from her place. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; good City references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children. Call at [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can give good reference. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] 6TH-av. and [illegible]-st., can be found a large selection of excellent help: cooks, laundresses, first-class cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, [illegible], ready to work, and glad to all work for City and country.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS [illegible] help, [illegible].

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress or will undertake the care of grown children, or would wait on a lady; good references. Call for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife—the man as coachman; can milk; wife to do general housework of a small family; both thoroughly understand their business; highest recommendations as to character and capability. Call on or address M. W., [illegible] store, corner 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a reliable, industrious, sober man; single; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; will make himself useful; can milk; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman and groom, or waiter; best of reference. Call or address at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., first floor. Can be seen for three days. No objection to the country. G. F. T.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references; willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man lately landed from the Old Country; has reference from some of the highest families. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, at Mr. Mahon's, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; country preferred; best City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE AND strictly sober man, a situation as coachman or waiter; understands horticulture in all its branches, and has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address JOHN, care of E., No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH A small family, a situation as coachman. Apply at his present employer's stable, rear of No. [illegible] Madison-av., corner of [illegible]-st., or address J. G., at the above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A young man, who has some knowledge; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; wages no object. Address J. W. H., [illegible] East [illegible]-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman; rather groom; unexceptionable reference. Address J. J., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a commercial house; is a good penman and quick at figures; has had some experience; is perfectly willing to make himself useful in any capacity; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address G., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman of cheerful disposition, over 25 years of age, who has had experience with children and thoroughly understands the care of an infant; good references required; German preferred. Apply at No. [illegible] Washington-square, north.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of [illegible] pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price, $[illegible]. Agents everywhere. Books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

THREE GOOD AGENTS WANTED TO assist in canvassing for a splendid work, one that every family should have; liberal terms; none need apply but those who are experienced in the work. Address H. G. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY salesman; one who can command a large retail trade preferred. Address, with references, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND waitress for excellent family in the City; also, four cooks to assist in washing; also, a French woman cook, all nurses, waitresses, at BOOKHAM'S, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

TO COMPOSITORS.—GOOD WORKMEN wanted, to whom good work and prompt pay are an object will be given. Apply early to JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A GERman woman of considerable intelligence; must be a good penman and singer. Address, with particulars, Box [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with City recommendations. Apply from 9 till 1 o'clock at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK WHO thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. [illegible] 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A counting-room; one residing with his parents preferred. Address A., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 6th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;

To represent Teachers who seek positions;

To give parents information of good Schools;

To sell, rent and exchange School properties.

Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.

All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys, French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. [illegible] John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of [illegible] weeks begins Feb. 1[illegible]. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 1[illegible]. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 1. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. [illegible], 1869. P. A. ANDREWS.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LITERARY MAN, M. A. and late Professor in a University, takes pupils of all ages in the Classics and English Literature, Language and Composition. Highest references. Address F. B. C., Box No. [illegible] Station D.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, A MEMber of the School of Design, will give instruction to a few more pupils, at their homes, in drawing and water colors. Address A. D. M., Post-Office Box No. [illegible], New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN FOR SEVeral years Principal of a School for Young Ladies wishes to give instruction by the hour in English branches. Address TEACHER, [illegible].

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at pupil's house to ladies and gentlemen, day or evening; best of references. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—LADY, FOR PAINTing and Drawing; salary $[illegible] and home. Address "National Teachers' Institute," No. [illegible] Broadway.

A TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH LANguages desires a position. Address TUTOR, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, EXAMINE THE EMPRESS BELT.

ABR. R. MACE'S, sole manufacturer,

Principal office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ALL PERSONS WANTING A GOOD MUSLIN FOR 12½c. A YARD, AN EXTRA MUSLIN FOR 15c. A YARD, and all other kinds of dry goods equally cheap, should call and see our stock. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] 8th-av., near [illegible]-st. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage. $275 $225 $150 $75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Feb. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.......ROUSSEAU.......SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS.

(including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.......Jan. 20 | RUSSIA.......Feb. 10
JAVA.......Jan. 27 | CHINA.......Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.......Feb. 3 | CUBA.......Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$80
Cabin to Paris.......$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.......Jan. 30 | INDIA.......Feb. 20
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 6 | IOWA.......Feb. 27
EUROPA.......Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA.......Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.......Jan. 28 | PALMYRA.......Feb. 4
TARIFA.......Feb. 11 | SIBERIA.......Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.......Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.......Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.......Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, Grace.

Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 1 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

KANGAROO (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 24th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 1st of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

Especial use now made to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FIRST STEAMER.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

The favorite steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander,

is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. McDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows.......Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows.......Feb. 13
RAPIDAN follows.......Feb. 20
VIRGO follows.......Feb. 27

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES.......NELSON.SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.......Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.......Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.......Feb. 11.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. S. F. PHILLIPS, will leave Pier No. 13 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $45 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

12,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

3,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x42 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, to be of any required weights.

2,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16¼, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x21 inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
1,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.

3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 24x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (unclassed.)

1,000 reams, measuring 22x28 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 22x28 inches, weighing 35 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 22x32 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

200 reams, measuring 19x28 inches, weighing 20 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

Each proposal will be considered only when accompanied by a bond with security to the contract of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of February, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

120 Lamp Chimneys and 30 gross Lamp-wick to fit the central level of the French lights.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

[illegible] Squilgees, (handled,) as per sample at the Equipment Office.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

24 gross Brass Screws and 5 barrels Turpentine, to supply deficiencies under the contract of Wm. Porter & Son, on Class 60 and 58, dated July 6, 1867; further particulars to be had from Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, at the Navy-yard; 1 Metallic Boat, length 17 feet, breadth [illegible], depth [illegible].

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

[illegible] lb. Candles, "New Standard," on account of defaulting contractors; 500 lb. Hoop Iron, 1¼ inches wide.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article of the schedule, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the execution of the contract, and the delivery of supplies. Blank forms, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed, or not made on the forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation, culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about 8½ miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem is for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President, H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 22, 1869.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. —, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 28th inst., for the use of the U. S. Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

30,000 pounds of CUT LOAF SUGAR, in new barrels, full head lined.

5,040 cans of CONDENSED MILK, Eagle brand.

1,000 pounds of CREAM CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of EDINBURGH CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of WINE CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of SODA CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of MILK CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

5,000 pounds of DRIED CODFISH, to be packed in wood boxes, of 50 pounds each.

400 dozen CAKES OF TOILET SOAP, assorted, to be in cases and strapped.

These stores, excepting the Tobacco, are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1869. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868. DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of D. J. & W. KING & BELLANDER, composed of the undersigned, as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

DAVID J. KING,
WILLIAM KING,
E. W. L. BELLANDER, General Partners.
SARAH KING, Special Partner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT A MODERATE rent, and immediate possession given; a brown-stone high-stoop, 20x60; Murray Hill; Completely furnished in modern style. Address Box No. 3,625 Post Office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 11 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and De Graw sts., South Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries. The house is in good order, and painted and frescoed throughout. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, separately or together, desirably located on the west side of the City, to two or three gentlemen, with or without board; all the modern improvements in the rooms. For particulars address O. P. G., Post Office Box No. 3,472.

NO. 13 EAST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bed rooms, fit for a first-class doctor or a stylish family; French board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, F. B. C., Box No. 220 Post Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A GOOD BOARDING place and small room at moderate terms with a private family having few boarders, located at convenient walking distance from Cooper Institute. Address H. S. P., Box No. 1,120 City Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., will let a large double room, handsomely furnished, to a single gentleman, with breakfast. Address LANGDALE, Box No. 111 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished, a second story double front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 113 East 11th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 355 Greenwich-st.

NO. 59 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 103 EAST 38TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 12 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 225 West 23d-st.

NO. 2 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room on third floor. Apply at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, between 23d and 42d sts. Address A. B., Box 2,649 New-York Post Office.

NO. 134 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., NO. 125 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 153 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened 2d February next. GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES HAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared (free from all tax) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer book will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1869.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1. JOHN WEAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MACKENZIE, HENRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES S. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. A. HENRY,
EBENEZER LOSEE.

JAN. 25, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business.

Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—ROAN HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands; can show three minutes; lady can drive him; gray, 6 years, 15¾ hands, good driver, $125; bay mare, 9 years, 15¾ hands, $110; all sound and kind. Apply at No. 108 West 30th-st.

A CHANCE FOR CARTMEN AND OTHERS.—A strong, sound mare, with truck and harness, all ready for work, cheap. Apply at No. 287 West 10th-st., near Hudson, after 6 A. M. J. MARTIN.

A FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16¼ hands; young, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 137 West 50th-st.

A VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE—15 hands, 7 years old. No. 287 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, move store.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14¼ hands high. To be seen at Shepard's stable, 8th-av., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $250.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, No. 35 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale desirable business property on Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson and Laurens sts.

Also, on the streets adjacent to the proposed widening of Laurens-st.

Also, lots on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and up-town streets, with Central Park and Boulevard lots, and several very desirable water fronts on the East and North Rivers.

They also offer a large corner on Broome-st., near Broadway, containing over 5,000 square feet.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

5TH-AV., BELOW 12TH-ST.—First-class four-story high-stoop brick, containing all the modern improvements. Large house. Lot 25x100.

IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 17TH-ST.—First-class extra wide four-story high-stoop brown, 27 feet front, with stable on rear.

37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high stoop, 25x65; lot 25x98.9.

BREVOORT-PLACE, 11TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop, 25x65; lot 25x75, block.

CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 25x60; lot 25x120.

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

STORE AND FACTORY PROPERTY.

3D-AV. AND 51ST-ST.—5 four-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, with 3 adjoining lots—valuable and desirable property.

CLINTON AND GRAND STS.—3 three-story brick buildings, fronting on Grand-st., dwellings and stores, valuable for either occupation or investment.

6TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.—Four-story brick factory, with two-story brick store and dwelling. Factory lot, 51x92; store lot, 20x65.

LOTS FOR SALE.

16 on Avenue St. Nicholas, 146th and 147th sts.
2 on 78th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park.
20 on 11th-av., 122d and 123d sts.
10 on 9th-av. and 73d-st.
6 on 9th-av. and 69th-st., near New-av.

With many other lots on Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th avs., and on Boulevard, Central, Morningside and Riverside Parks.

WATER FRONTS.

6 valuable water fronts, containing each a large number of lots on the East and North Rivers.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Several desirable residences finely located in 33d, 49th and other up-town streets and avenues.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Seats, villas, farms, ocean resorts, &c., at College Point, L. I., Fordham, Westchester County, Sing Sing and Peekskill on the Hudson, Long Branch, N. J., and in the interior of the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE, No. 76 Maiden-lane.

The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.

Also, 22 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn.

16 acres south side Staten Island.

Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot on West 23d-st., near 7th-av.; house 22x50; lot 20 feet. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a good four-story brick house, 25 feet wide, with two-story extended back building; possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building, located in 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 50th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 18x50; Columbia College lease; $225 per annum; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; the lots embrace 52x96 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 155th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, 20.8x45x100. Price $45,000. G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 250 feet west of 6th-av. Apply to No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 225 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fevers and agues, water soft and pure, only 49 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 189 Broadway, or Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a valuable estate located on Huntington Bay, 1 mile from the village, and 2½ miles from the depot; near the elegant residence of Alfred Mulligan, Esq.; having fine views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The farm contains 80 acres of valuable land, embracing several handsome building sites, and has a fine frontage on the Bay. Two apple orchards and abundance of small fruit on the place. Two-story house, well built, containing 12 rooms; also large barn, sheds and other outbuildings. Immediate possession may be had. Price $40,000; one-third cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

GREENWICH, CONN., 30 MILES BY New-Haven Railroad; country seats, farms, cottages and building sites for sale. Address J. W. ATWATER, Greenwich, Conn.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 225 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.

A splendid farm, containing 180 acres, one minute's walk from a railroad station, and only 13 miles from New-York City Hall; running time to New-York, 30 minutes; yearly commutation $65, but a trifle in excess of City horse car fares. To cut up in villa plots it affords superior inducement; road front of half a mile; good grade, level and dry. The whole is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of choice fruit. 60 acres in asparagus, which alone has yielded $11,000 in a single season. Price per acre, $400. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 39, 38 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basements to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 483 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 483 Broadway, or P at Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 52x98, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 49x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 24 Wall-st.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance to commence business. Apply between) and 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & R. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 283, 285 and 287 Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 61 Vesey-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 684 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU

Positively last nights of Hervé's famous L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE,

which will be withdrawn this week on account of the production of Lecocq's MOST CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, FLEUR DE THE, which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be performed for the first time in America on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted.

L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE,

pronounced by the unanimous voice of the Press and public as the best opera bouffe yet presented, and which is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences with increasing enthusiasm, will be presented THIS EVENING, with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and the strength of the company, 140.

Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 106 Broadway. After 9½, half price; family circle, 30 cts.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE. Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT.

This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to their departure for Japan.

NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, Mlle. CARLE, Mons. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHAS. FABERE, SHERIDAN and MACK, PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of other attractions.

Getz's grand allegorical scene, THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 25 cents extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.

TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

LAST APPEARANCES } EVERY EVENING THIS LAST APPEARANCES } WEEK.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, Of the incomparable LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, Whose engagement at this FAMILY RESORT, now in the nineteenth week, will most positively terminate on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, when will be presented the

2 BURLESQUES } FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
2 BURLESQUES } FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.

ERNANI and IXION.

Commencing with ERNANI,

And closing with the second and third scenes of the great hit, IXION,

Which embrace the principal gems of this great success. FULL ORIGINAL CAST IN BOTH PIECES.

Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE.

And at all hours, Commodore Foote and Miss Nestelle.

ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with a superior cast of characters, including MISS ROSE MASSEY, the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled MLLE. G. MORLACCHI, and her full and complete SALTATORIAL COMBINATION, the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $5.

To be had of the following members:

F. T. FABY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 38 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 395 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 41 Pine-st.
F. KOENNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
C. BOHN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
E. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured of HANFT BROS., No. 395 Broadway. E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 41 Pine-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TEUTONIA M. C.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

JAN. 28, 1869.

A number of new carnivalistic entertainments will be introduced during the evening.

Tickets $5 for gentleman and lady; extra ladies' tickets, $1. To be had of F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Metropolitan Hotel Ticket Office; Koch Bros.; Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery; C. Schwartz, No. 8 Stuyvesant-place.

Boxes and tickets can also be procured at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; of J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Geibel & Gunther, No. 59 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary, C. LITTY, No. 26 Fulton-st.

Orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of A. Bernstein and Ch. Roeder.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 693 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 138, 140 and 142 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music.......Piano,
Violin.......Organ,
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.......By Native Professors.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—FRENCH AND English words.......30c.

Spaniard and Captive Indian Maid, Perichole.......40c.

Perichole Grand Waltz, Three Cousins, Merry Dames, &c.......50c.

Telegramme, new waltz, Strauss—violin, 15c.; piano 40c. Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST piano-fortes in the City, "Agraffe" treble, warranted six years. Pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments; second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 283 and 285 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, A lady with a fair soprano voice to sing plain music; salary, $150. Address EPISCOPAL, Box No. 121 Times Office.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHEW BUNKER, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. COBB, E. R. COBB and JOHN DOE whose real name is unknown, composing the firm of G. W. Cobb & Co., and T. R. Cobb, Clinton L. Cobb and Kenneth R. Cobb, composing the firm of T. R. Cobb, defendants.—Summons—for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest on five hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents thereof, from 2d February, 1868, and on three hundred and six dollars and twelve cents thereof from the 28th day of February, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

STEWART, KITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

STEWART, KITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—IRA G. WHITNEY, plaintiff, against HENRY LIEBER, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.) To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventeen dollars, with interest, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

STEWART, KITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway.

The complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

STEWART, KITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu*

COAL.

$6 25 PER TON. COAL. $6 25 PER TON.

Best red and white ash, stove, egg and furnace; nut, $5 25. Screened and delivered in any part of the City. Coal must be paid for when ordered.

YARDS, { No. 563 Bowery, No. 169 Waverley-place, No. 557 West 14th-st. } A. TREADWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor.

FRENCH OPERA.

ADOLPH BIRGFELD.......Manager.

LAST WEEK (but one) of LA PERICHOLE, Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

LA PERICHOLE,

Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

IRMA, the Queen of Song.......as.......LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor, as.......PIQUILLO

are without rivals in the interpretation of their respective roles, and THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE IS CROWDED NIGHTLY to witness the most brilliant success ever known, and the artistes are encored in almost every air.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of the ladies visiting the LA PERICHOLE MATINEE ON SATURDAYS, ALL THE SEATS WILL BE RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION, (including reserved seats,) ONE DOLLAR.

PRIVATE BOXES, (four seats,) SIX DOLLARS.

Seats always ready six days in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,

FIRST BENEFIT OF MLLE. IRMA. LA PERICHOLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats can be procured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr.
Lessee and Manager.......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

EVERY EVENING, the new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, CHAS. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WISTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.

To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868, produced with MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Characters by Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, ANNIE FIRMIN, E. LYLE, L. MAHON, E. AMES, CLARA FISHER, BELLE FISHER, Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT, Messrs. G. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, A. MATTHISON, H. HURLEY, CORRY CROSSIE and others.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON. SCENERY BY DUFLOCQ and Assistants. Mechanical Effects by W. W. DEMILT.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.......Mr. H. ECKHARDT

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.

Admission, 75 cents; second circle, 50 cents.

Private boxes, (holding 6,) $10 and $12.

JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, who will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE, THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE, never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on the continent.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

THE MADRIGAL CONCERT

of the 8th ult. will be repeated, with a CHORUS OF SIXTY carefully selected voices, at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, where full programmes with words of all the pieces, may be had.

"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR."—BY DE CORDOVA, at Apollo Hall, 28th-st., Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats (75 cents) may be obtained at Nos. 481 Broadway; Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway and 9th-st., Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway and Fifth-avenue Hotel theatre ticket office.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M. Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

7 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 5:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-car attached to Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:25.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 4th-av. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 9:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:15 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS. REVERBERATING LAUGHTER.

SECOND VOLUME OF Geo. L. Fox's HUMPTY DUMPTY. EVERYTHING NEW.

New Scenery, New Tricks, New Costumes, New Music, New Ballets, and New Caricatures by Thomas Nast.

CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE.

CLOWN.......as in Volume I.......GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon.......as in Volume I.......C. K. Fox
Harlequin.......as in Volume I.......Frank Lacy
Columbine.......as in Volume I.......Mlle. Lamareh

Among the numerous novelties will be found ASTOUNDING METAMORPHOSIS.

THE LADIES AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.

PRODIGIOUS WONDERS.

THE DEMON BROTHERS AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

BEWITCHING BALLET, BY MLLE. RITA SANGALI AND THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET IN THE UNITED STATES.

GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE.

G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC DUMPTIES, Rising 8, 9, and 10 years of age.

MECHANICAL MARVELS, THE DOUBTFUL STATUARY, THE MODEL HARLEQUIN.

CLASSICAL GROUPINGS, BY MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET.

EXHILARATING FUN, (by special desire,)

THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE.

AND A BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES, 1½ o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1869.

Will be presented Goldsmith's great Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. C. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. E. MELTON, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss GREENE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, (Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, (Last time)—MONEY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, (Last time)—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA Ever produced in America, entitled AFTER DARK, Or, LONDON BY NIGHT, introducing the Wonderful RAILROAD SCENE.

EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.

MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869.

First appearance of the renowned LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.

The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS ENTIRELY NEW.

The sale of seats for the FORTY THIEVES commences THIS TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of seats for the OPENING NIGHT of this theatre WILL BE CONTINUED, (through the kindness of L. F. Harrison, Esq.,) AT IRVING HALL, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, At the same hour, (9½ A. M.)

The BOX SHEET for the subsequent nights will be opened at the Box Office of IRVING HALL on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, (until further notice,) from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE, Business Manager.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE.

Last week / Last week / Last week / Last week / Last week / Last week	of the favorite and brilliant WORRELL SISTERS in their popular and successful burlesque FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	AND	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

14 COMEDY PERFORMANCES ONLY.

12 EVENINGS AND 2 SATURDAY MATINEES.

With the great American Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

COMEDY.......THE VICTIMS.

JOSHUA BUTTERFLY—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

COMEDY.......THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

SOLON SHINGLE—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. SAMUEL DRAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hamilton, Mlle. Daisy, Miss Lotta Clifton, Mlle. Louise, Mr. George G. Clark, Mr. Munroe Dempster, Mr. H. H. Hamblin, Harry Rynar, James Taylor, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Hughes, H. Lockwood, Joseph Lane.

COLLEEN BAWN, OLIO, FOUR LOVERS.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. J. R. BOWERS.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Immense success of the world-renowned BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Entire change of programme.

THE RIVALS. THE RIVALS.

EUGENE, SEYMOUR, DAN BRYANT.

JACK SHEPPARD and JOE BLUESKIN.

Unsworth, Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant.

MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.

TROVATORE. TROVATORE. TROVATORE.

Bryant's Minstrels 14th-st. Opera House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.

BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 25 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, Before the PLYMOUTH YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

Subject: RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8.

Music on the Great Organ by JOHN ZUNDEL.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Dyer' and Swayne's book stores, in Fulton-st., at Rose's, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door.

A MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TO BE HELD TUESDAY, JAN. 26, AT 7½ P. M.

Will be addressed by REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., HON. HORACE GREELEY, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.,

On the subject of EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH,

In the special interest of BEREA COLLEGE, KENTUCKY,

An institution open to all without distinction of color.

The following gentlemen will act as officers of the meeting:

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT,	Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK,
Rev. S. S. JOCELYN,	D. S. APPLETON,
A. S. HATCH,	JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
JAS. O. BENNETT.	J. M. HUBBARD,

Vice-Presidents.

Admission free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The Tenth Scientific Lecture will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, by Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, on that branch of Comparative Zoology relating to Reptiles and Birds, when he will exhibit, for the first time, the skeleton of a "Dinosaurian, or gigantic Lizard," found in the cretaceous formation of New-Jersey. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Music by G. W. Morgan, at 7½; lecture at 8. Admittance 50 cents.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL LECture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Western Branch, No. 285 Hudson-st. Subject—Books.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 157 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble, by Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st. Powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by Life Elixir.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.—Powerful, safe medicine; sure thing. Also, gentlemen treated.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE BIRTHDAY OF BURNS.

Annual Festivities of the Burns Societies.

The anniversary of the birth of Scotland's greatest poet—BURNS—was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was partaken of by about 300 gentlemen and 80 ladies. It has been customary heretofore to confine these celebrations to gentlemen only, but on this occasion the ladies were invited to take part, and accordingly a number of them graced the banquet hall with their presence. The cards of invitation, which were of somewhat peculiar design, were got up with reference to this innovation on established custom, and read as follows:

Place aux dames—Burns' Natal Festival. Jeannie and nine muvie dems.

> We're gie a night's discharge to care,
> If we forgather,
> An' hae a swap o' rhymin' ware,
> Wi' ain anither.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presided, and among the prominent gentlemen present were Mr. JAMES S. THAYER, Ex-Judge Whiting, S. G. Courtney, Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Judge Jones, District-Attorney Bryant, Rev. Dr. Chapin, A. S. Sullivan, Dr. Sayre, Dr. J. B. Buchanan, J. Fowler, Jr.; Gen. J. G. Wilson, Geo. Shea, Wm. Ross Wallace, and F. O. Tallman.

After partaking of such a banquet as the Messrs. LELAND so well know how to provide—the Chairman, with a brief reference to the occasion they had met to celebrate, announced as the first regular toast, "The President of the United States," the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Both this and the second toast, "The Queen of Britain and Ireland," were unresponded to.

The third toast was "The Memory of ROBERT BURNS," which was drank standing and in silence.

RESPONSE OF MR. JAS. S. THAYER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In commemorating the events that fill the calendar of the year, I do not think you can frame in our language a sentiment that would penetrate deeper, or vibrate wider through the circle of human sympathies and regards than the one, Mr. President, we have just announced—"The memory of ROBERT BURNS." There is no depth of feeling the power of his genius did not fathom; there is no passion nor emotion in the wide and varied experience of human life, that its rays did not reach and illustrate. From the cradle to the grave, from the one to the other shore of the ocean of life on which we are tossed, the waves that bear us on wear a softer and brighter hue, a richer and warmer glow from the star that rose one hundred and ten years ago over the humble birthplace of ROBERT BURNS, than from any of those majestic and full-orbed suns that burn in the highest heaven of poetry. It is often said that those whose office it is to instruct and guide us in the paths of religious duty, fail in their object because their teachings are too far removed from the earth—abstract, doctrinal and transcendental. They do not come down to the everyday walks and wants of life. If it is everything in religion to bring home to every human heart its hopes and consolation, was it not something, in poetry, to approach and take possession for the first time of the universal heart of man? And was it not a marvel, indeed, that the hard, rough hand of a plowman was the first to gather up and weave into a bond of cable strength all the strong and delicate threads of the heart, and by the inspiration of his genius to send round the circuit of all humanity the electric thrill that unites in a brotherhood of feeling and thought all who read and speak the English tongue. ROBERT BURNS did this. Thus heart answers to heart, all the world over is the secret of his power—that nothing that is human was foreign to his own nature, was the argument on which he built. Behold the structure! As the eye ranges along the sides of the mountain sacred to the muses, there are loftier temples—and beneath the swelling domes and glittering spires that surmount them, the anointed kings of poetry are enthroned, and hold their court and their revel. They shine in purple all their own, and bear undisputed sway in the domain of epic and dramatic verse. But the votaries who throng these heights do not pass uninvited the imperishable fabric of our bard. It is not reared in marble, nor proportioned and fashioned from the ancient models. The images and works of classic art and beauty do not line its porticoes or crowd its niches. Nor do ancestral trophies or armorial bearings adorn its walls. Nor is it planted on that grand summit where you can look out and breathe in the face of the sun. But you can do better than this. You can, on all the sunny slope where it stands, breathe the common, healthy air that gives beauty, strength and vitality to man and nature in all their varied forms and aspects. The poetry of BURNS, genial, home-like, not only excites and stirs all the strong emotions of the heart to a fervid pleasure, and ardent and enthusiastic present enjoyment; but when the first wild, passionate utterance is passed, a soothing and subduing wave of melody sinks sweetly and slowly to a calm. The genius of BURNS is conspicuous, perhaps, more in this than in anything else, that while his character is distinct and positive, and excites our interest and sympathy in the highest degree, he seldom sketches his own imagine. BYRON is the hero of his best poems. If BURNS in his poetry expressed his own joy or sorrow, it is not that of an individual, but the joy and grief of the human heart, the world over and in all times. And if he blends himself with his poetry, it is because he is so much a child of nature that his own portrait is often the best delineation that could be given of human life and character. And there is a reason for this, as there is for all things true and genuine. His character and poetry rest on the same basis—thorough, honest conviction, earnestness, sincerity. These qualities cannot make a man a poet; but born a poet, they make him a man, and inspired by the highest poetic genius, the chief among men; the highest type of the race, allied and akin to all. He loves what they love, and rejects what they condemn—with a sincerity that enlists their sympathy, with an intensity and power that commands their homage. Thus the common mind fixes upon a standard of excellence—of worth, not only because it is high, elevated—something to look up to, to worship—but because it grows out of the earth; its roots strike into it. They can lean against it and rest under it. There are peasants' garments and royal robes to fit every human form that erect and stately bears the impress of God's truth and sincerity. For things not genuine and sincere, no matter of what repute, BURNS had a hard reckoning. He could not abide cant in religion, pretension in social life, affectation anywhere. But what shall we say of his errors and his faults? I shall not stop to criticise. He who has made every man's life better and nobler should not be severely judged, because the power was not given to him of "wisely guiding his own." CARLYLE says in an essay on MIRABEAU, "Moral reflection—that neither thou nor we, good reader, had any hand in the making of this MIRABEAU;—else who knows but we had objected in our wisdom! But it was the Upper Powers that made him, without once consulting us; they and not we—so and not otherwise." BURNS was a great poet, a true man—standing on the broad and even plain of life close by the side of his fellow man, struggling and toiling with him in its every day trials and temptations, he lifted up the whole mass to a higher level, to a nobler destiny, and from his warm, loving, trustful soul, comprehending and embracing all, he poured over every path and byway of man's existence a light that, brightening along the future, will give joy and hope to all the generations of men. The birthday of BURNS is celebrated in every land, and wherever it is observed throughout our own country, in distant continents, and in the far off islands of the sea, in no place do more devoted admirers, with warmer hearts than ours, bring their offerings to the shrine of his genius. Fairer faces and brighter smiles do not anywhere grace the festive board. And in another respect we are fortunate, that while to-night the memory of BURNS is enshrined in our inmost hearts as the Chief of Scottish Bards, it is our peculiar privilege to greet with a proud and heartfelt welcome the greatest of American poets. The greatest, I say, not because he is here, but because he is the greatest. One regret we have, that our Bard has been so occupied with the every-day prose of life, that the melody which always enchants his country and the world has been so seldom sounded from the neglected strings of the harp that he long ago tuned to a lofty strain of poetic thought and beauty.

HOSEA B. PERKINS responded to the toast, "Our Country."

The toast, "The Land of Cakes," was answered by S. G. COURTNEY, who alluded to the romantic and heroic reminiscences with which the name of Scotland is associated, the names of WALLACE, BURNS, and SCOTT, and the field, too, of philosophy, distinguished by REID, STEWART, BROWN, and HAMILTON.

The toast, "Auld Lang Syne," was followed by the song, in which all present joined, and then by a response from Hon. HORACE GREELEY. "We look back," he said, "on a long array of human efforts and human achievements. What would England be without her SHAKESPEARE? Noble, but not so noble as with the poet. So with Scotland, to which country so many of us trace our ancestry. It was gilded, irradiated by the genius of BURNS. We are a nation more by our recollections than by any other tie. The memory of the patriotism of WASHINGTON and the other heroes of the Revolution should cause the hands of hostile sections to join in a more friendly grasp. There is hope that the memory of 'Auld Lang Syne' will kindle a new patriotism, which will recognize us all as heirs of one common hope and fellow-citizens of one common country."

The seventh toast, "Minstrelsy," was responded to by WM. C. BRYANT, Esq.

RESPONSE OF MR. BRYANT.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN: I am called up to respond to a toast in honor of the poets. I hope that none who are present—especially the ladies, whose presence I am glad to see graces this festival—will say to themselves, "This is much as if a toast to the musical composers of the age were to be answered by an organ-grinder; or a toast in honor of our gallant navy were to be acknowledged with thanks by a cabin-boy, or the personage called a powder-monkey." I beg the company not to let their minds wander after such fancies, but to consider that I must obey the President, the supreme authority of the evening, and do the best I can. And, certainly, I must be proud of being required to speak in the name of so vast a brotherhood, the poets of the age in which we live—not those of our own country merely—several of whom are favorites wherever our language is spoken, but those of the whole world, the poets of the British isles, those who warble in Dutch or German; the weavers of verse in soft Italian and in grandiloquent Spanish; the bards of Scandinavia and Russia, to say nothing of those of Persia and India. I wonder how they would look if they could be all brought together, with their "eyes in a fine frenzy rolling," and some of their number, I fear, sadly out at elbows. What would the denizens of Wall-street think of them if they were marched in procession through that quarter of the City? If an army of stockjobbers could be mustered, and another of bedlamites, and a third of poets, to which of the other two would the troop of poets seem, by their demeanor, to be most nearly related? To that question, I fear, I could not give an impartial answer. It is most fitting that the poets of the present time should be remembered when we celebrate the memory of BURNS, for there are none among them who belong to English literature, or are acquainted with the English language, who will not confess their great obligations to the Scottish poet. BURNS was one of those who, in an age of formalism in poetry, of cold and feeble imitation and parrot-like repetition, first led the way back to truth and nature; and those who have come after him, have followed in his path. He taught the poet to gather his images from nature at first hand; to discern fresh analogies between the moral and natural world, and to clothe strong emotions in unborrowed words, which carried them directly to the heart. They who make the sciences their pursuit have one great advantage over those who devote themselves to what are called the fine arts, including poetry. The mathematician builds upon the foundation of those who went before him, and carries his science further than they. The latest great astronomer sweeps the sky with his telescope, discovers new planets, explores new regions of the universe, and eclipses the glory of his predecessors. FRANKLIN's discoveries in electricity threw those of preceding philosophers into the shade, and now the inventor of the electric telegraph leaves FRANKLIN at a distance behind him. But it is not so with the fine arts. There is no epic poem which the critics place beside the great work of HOMER. Who will ever write like SHAKESPEARE? It is almost impossible, I think, for a poet of the present day to read over one of the finest things of BURNS without despairing to equal it, and without saying, as he lays it down, "this is unapproachable." But there is one consolation for the poets of the present age, particularly for those who write in the English language. If they cannot surpass their predecessors in the beauty or nobleness of their productions, in their power to awaken the imagination or to move the heart, they at least write for a far more numerous circle of readers than those of former days could possibly have in the time when they flourished. The popular poet now finds millions of readers where the earlier poets might have found only thousands, and enjoys in his lifetime the fame which they could only hope from posterity. Let us, then, have a good word for the readers of poetry, without whom the artificer of verse, however great his genius, is like a stranded whale. The Readers of Poetry—long life to them, and large increase of numbers.

The toast, "The Advocate," should have been responded to by Judge GARVIN, but he was absent; and the next toast was "Woman," which was the theme of some remarks by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. He thought there was little need for his speaking for one so ready to speak for herself. The ten-minute rule precluded a luminous or voluminous address. An epigram, if satirical, would be unjust; if complimentary, would be superfluous. There was something peculiarly appropriate in the presence of women at this festival, because of the powerful influence which women had exerted on BURNS. Woman's great power, not only over BURNS, but over all mankind, is the mighty power of the affections. The remaining toasts were "The Press," responded to by Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," responded to by A. S. SULLIVAN; "Death and Dr. Hornbook," responded to by Dr. SAYRE; "Highland Mary," by J. FOWLER, Jr.; "The Memory of Fitz-Greene Halleck," by Gen. J. G. Wilson; "Bannockburn," by WM. C. KAIN, and "Scottish Hospitality," by J. M. ROBINSON. Poems were read by S. W. COOPER and WM. ROSS WALLACE.

At midnight the ladies left the banqueting hall, but the gentlemen did not separate until a much later hour.

Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the Burns Club of the City of New-York.

The one hundredth and ninth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was last evening celebrated by the Burns Club of the City of New-York by a dinner at PATTEN's Pacific Hotel. This was the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Club. One hundred sat down to the tables. The walls of the dining-room were hung with flags—the St. Andrew's Cross, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, and a fine portrait of BURNS overlooked the festivity from above the President's chair. On the wall to the right was a painting of BURNS' birthplace—a thatched cottage; next a scene from the "Cotter's Saturday Night;" and on the left, the Brass (or bridge) of Doon, with BURNS' monument in the distance; also a spirited painting of "Tam O'Shanter" as he leaps the stream, the mare's tail being left in the witches' hand. At the lower end of the room a large painting represented the genius of Poetry finding BURNS at the plow.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Esq., who has been the President of the Club since the centenary celebration, presided over the festivities. After grace had been said by Vice-President R. G. MILLARD, BURNS' "Address to the Haggis" was delivered by Mr. THOMAS NICHOLSON.

The banquet having received due attention, the cloth was removed, and the President announced the first toast, "The day we celebrate." They had come, he said, with the same feelings and the same appreciation of the poetry of BURNS as in years gone by. He congratulated the Society that that their example would be followed by a similar celebration at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Club during the past year had been very prosperous, with an increase in members upon the roll. In no country in the world was the genius of BURNS more honored than in America. The toast was drunk with all the honors, and Mr. JAMES GIBSON followed with the song:

"There was a lad was born in Kyle."

In proposing the second toast, "The Genius of BURNS," the President referred to what that genius had done for humanity. It was enshrined in every heart and stamped indelibly upon every memory, and the influence of his writings was extending and strengthening to-day, and would continue to extend and strengthen for generations. The poet's fame out-lived all other. The voice of Scotland's poet came to them not less sweetly because they lived not in the land that gave him birth; they loved that voice just as ardently as those who wandered by the Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon. As a Scotchman, he could ask, Where was that voice not heard? They loved BURNS not only for the sweetness of his songs, but for the lessons of wisdom and manly independence which he had taught. He was the champion of truth; the hater of falsehood. That declaration of independence would ring through all time,

> "The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> The man's the man, for a' that."

His teachings had done more to break down the barrier of rank, perhaps, than those of any other man. He felt like quoting freely from the plowboy poet, but their hearts, he knew, were bubbling over with his poetry. BURNS was not so much a memory of the past as a present living power. They more honored the genius of BURNS in having within them the thoughts that breathed, as much as in giving expression to words that burned. In the language of MOORE, they would

> "Take a flight toward Heaven to-night,
> And leave dull earth behind us."

The toast would be received with Highland honors. As some might not know precisely what these were he would explain by example that it was with one foot on the chair and the other on the table. The toast was thus drank with "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" nine times, and three more.

Capt. JOSEPH LAIS then sang "A man's a man for a' that;" and Miss MINA GEARY sang "John Anderson, My Jo," which was encored.

R. G. MILLARD, the Vice-President, proposed the third regular toast, "America." It was responded to in a humorous vein by Dr. ROBINSON who, in conclusion, referred to the equality of man as the great American idea.

Mr. GEO. WALCOTT followed with the song, "Viva l'America."

The fourth regular toast was "Scotland." Responded to by Mr. CHARLES REEKIE, who referred to the several nationalities represented on the occasion. Miss GEARY then sang, "'Twas within a mile of Edinboro' town," and being encored, gave "The Last Rose of Summer."

The fifth toast was, "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland." Responded to by Prof. MCKENNA. Song, by Mr. JAMES D. HUDSON. Miss GEARY also sang "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall."

The sixth toast, "The Poets and Poetry of America," was to have been responded to by Gen. DE PEYSTER, but owing to illness he sent a communication to be read by the President. "The Sword of Bunker Hill," was sung by Mr. JAMES GIBSON.

The President announced the seventh toast, "Sister Societies," and read telegrams from various cities, where Burns Clubs are established.

That from Washington, D. C., was as follows:

"*Kindred Societies*—May care and trouble never fash, But joy and mirth be wi' ye a'."

GEO. W. BALLOCH, President.

From the Jersey City Burns Club:

"The politics of BURNS, as mirrored at present in our American institutions, where honest worth can rise above the arrogance of wealth without merit."

From the Newark Burns Club:

"*The Peasant Bard of Scotland*—His name will live while the human heart has a single chord to respond to the touch of genius."

From the Philadelphia, the Charleston, S. C., and the Williamsburg Burns Clubs telegrams were also received.

The next toast, "The Press," was responded to by Mr. MCCARTY.

The ninth and last toast, "The Lasses," was responded to by Mr. J. HARVEY LYONS.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Fire Department Ball.

The fortieth annual ball of the old Volunteer Fire Department was given last night at the Academy of Music, and was attended by the usual brilliant concourse. Sixteen hundred tickets had been issued and sold, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies. The net proceeds were about $6,000, the same amount that was obtained last year. The stage was handsomely canopied with white canvas, upon which rich architectural designs were painted, and at the back was a beautiful scene representing a lake and its picturesque shores. This was fronted by a balcony, ascended by means of a flight of stairs on each side. In advance of this balcony a series of gas jets represented a hose carriage. No invitations had been issued, except to the President and to Gov. HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL. The usual array of military and political guests were not seen. The ball is too old and popular an institution to need filling up through invitations. Numerous families attend it regularly every year as a habit which they would not think of breaking. Mr. JAMES F. WENMAN is the present President of the Association, and the managers constitute a numerous list of solid citizens. The permanent fund of the department is $100,000, obtained years ago by subscriptions, balls and other entertainments. The interest of this, added to the funds accruing from balls of more modern date, serves to aid from two to three hundred widows and orphans of firemen. Widows, if able to work, or having other means of support, receive from the department $25 a year, added to two pairs of shoes and two tons of coal. If destitute and helpless $5 a week is given them. Children are provided for at lower figures.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Providing that Avenue C Railroad may extend its track from Avenue C, through Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to Avenue A, and through Twenty-third-street to East River. Also, from Avenue C along Tenth-street to East River. Also, along said avenue to Tenth-street, and to Sixth-avenue, to Christopher, West and Duane streets. Also, from Washington along West Houston to West-street. Also, from Greenwich along Charlton to West-street.

By Mr. BANKS—Regulating and prescribing the fees of the Albany County Clerk.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—For a free bridge across the Susquehanna River between Union and Vestal.

By Mr. FOLGER—Providing that if after making any will, disposing of a whole estate of testator or testatrix, such person shall marry and have issue of said marriage, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provision shall have been made for such issue by some settlement and provided for in the will, or in such way as to show an intention not to make such provision, and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of such a revocation shall be received.

By Mr. MORGAN—To provide for the revision, codification and amendment of the laws relating to the canals and canal fund, and the powers and duties of the several officers employed in the administration thereof.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, Mr. BERGEN presented a petition of the citizens of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, for a new market building.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POWER—To close a portion of Water-street, from Union-avenue to Ash-Street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—To close the old Atlantic Turnpike, between Atlantic and Franklin avenues, in Brooklyn. Also, to close part of Hunterfly Road, Brooklyn.

By Mr. AVERY—In relation to transmitting to the Secretary of State all records of conviction in criminal cases, the procuring and transfer of certificates of conviction and statistical information relative to criminal convictions. Also directing the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad to extend their tracks to Oneonta, and extending the time for bonding the towns along the line of said roads.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad.

By Mr. WOLTMAN—To regulate the manner of making arrests for violation of the Excise law in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. KILHAM—For the settlement of the claim of the heirs of Oberatine Skenandoah, an Indian, for lands in Oneida County.

By Mr. SMITH—To release lands devised by MARY NELSON, at Lima, Livingston County.

Mr. BERGEN called up his resolution directing the Committee on State Prisons to obtain from the Comptroller of the State and Prison Inspectors the names of all persons or parties having contracts with the State for prison labor, the amount of money to be paid, number of hours worked each day, character of work performed, duration of such contracts, manner of awarding them, together with what action has been taken in annulling, buying up and discontinuing any contracts whatever. Referred to the Committee on State-Prisons.

By Mr. KIERNAN, the following:

Whereas, The interests, prosperity and future greatness of the City of New-York demand that every approach by water to its harbors and docks should be made safe and navigable to the commerce of the United States; and,

Whereas, All the citizens of the Empire State have an equal interest in the early accomplishment of this object; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Representatives in Congress be requested to aid by their influence in obtaining such appropriation by the National Government as may be necessary, to wholly remove the obstructions to commerce from what is known as Hell Gate channel.

Carried.

By Mr. JACOBS—Directing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of New-York to inform the House, before the 1st of February, what amount of money they have received since their organization, from what sources received and how applied.

Adjourned.

Free and Open Church Association.

The members of this Association, with others favorable to the free-seat system, held a public meeting in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, last evening. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, the pastor of the Church, was selected to preside, and, after the singing of a hymn and prayer, gave a brief outline of the working of the free system in the church of which he has charge. Originally Christ's Church and belonging to Dr. COXE's congregation, the congregation of St. Ann's got possession of it with an overhanging debt of $60,000, secured by a mortgage on the property. During those nine years, with nothing to rely upon except voluntary contributions, they had not only succeeded in defraying the current expenses of the Church, but also in discharging $37,000 of that debt, leaving a balance of only $13,000 remaining, and to cover which they had prospective legacies. His Church had ever been free, and though his first ideas in relation to this subject were derived from an unwillingness to have the deaf mutes compelled to accept secondary accommodations, yet from experience and reflection it had grown to be a fixed principle, religious as well as moral. He then introduced Mr. COHEN, of St. Mary's Free Church, Brooklyn, and President of the Association, who gave an interesting statement of its origin and progress up to the present time.

Dr. PETERS, of St. Michael's, and Dr. GEER, of St. Timothy's Church, followed in earnest and practical addresses on the same subject, in which both pronounced the free system in the churches over which they had charge a complete success; explained the system of furnishing to each member an envelope for each Sunday in the year at its commencement, by which means they could furnish each Sabbath their voluntary contribution—the rich without ostentation, and the poor without mortification. Neither had ever experienced delay or disappointment in the receipt of their stated salaries, and a great stumbling block was taken out of their way in going among the poor to invite them to the house of God.

A minister could not go about peddling pews, he was shut up at once, and alone felt conscious of right and sincerity when able to tender to them the Gospel of Christ without money and without price. After some further remarks by other members of the meeting, some few responded to the invitation of the President and joined the Association, and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Great inconvenience was experienced in the lower part of the City yesterday, for the want of the Croton water, which has been completely turned off since Saturday night. We learn that it was unavoidable, as it was necessary to make some repairs at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue. The scarcity of water was felt all over the east side of the City. The people came even from below Canal-street to Police Headquarters bringing pails, pots, kettles, pans and everything they could find available for holding water, which was supplied from the cellar of Police Headquarters.

The horses attached to Broadway stage No. 662, of the Bleecker-street line, became frightened at the foot of Cortlandt-street and dashed through the ferry gate with the vehicle, which contained five female and two male passengers. They would doubtless have leaped into the slip but for the courage displayed by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who seized the horses heads and checked them, sustaining severe bruises in consequence.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of JOHN FROST, aged 45, and a native of Germany, who was run over a few days ago on the corner of Oliver and Water streets, by a Second-avenue car and had a leg fractured. Death occurred at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

ALBERT STRAUSS, a German, residing at No. 194 Hester-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a bed-post with his handkerchief. He was discovered by his wife, who gave the alarm, and he was immediately cut down by Officer RANDALL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and removed to the Spring-street Station-house, where his vitality was soon completely restored. He gave as a reason for his attempt upon his life that he had become despondent in consequence of his inability to obtain work. It also appeared that shortly before he made the attempt he had a difficulty of some kind with his wife.

The two junior HANLON brothers have opened a velocipede school at No. 65 Tenth-street, east of Broadway, and gave an initiatory exhibition last night, when Mr. EDWARD HANLON and several other accomplished velocipedists rode repeatedly round the hall, and showed great dexterity in the management of their machines. A large number of invited spectators were present, many of whom attempted riding but without the slightest success.

JENNIE WILSON, of No. 101 Greene-street, died suddenly yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and ascertained through a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN and other physicians, that death was the result of disease of the heart. The deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of New-York State. She was under bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

WM. PARSONS, Esq., of Ireland, delivered his lecture on "SHERIDAN and THACKERAY" for the first time in America, last evening, at Trenor's Lyric Hall. His effort was appreciated and well received. The lecture was pointed and witty and some of the readings excellent.

Rev. Dr. SUTPHEN delivered his lecture, entitled "To the Rocky Mountains," last evening, at the Brick Church Mission Chapel, in West Thirty-fifth street.

"Rhetoric, its History, Cultivation and Achievements," was the subject of Mr. MATHEW F. BARRY's lecture last night at Dodworth's Hall. Mr. BARRY is a graduate of the Queen's University, Ireland. The audience filled the house and warmly applauded the lecturer, especially his eulogium of Irish orators.

TRENOR's Soirée Dansante at Lyric Hall, last evening, was a very social affair, and well attended. Dancing, supper and a lively time were its attractions.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held a sociable hop last night at Apollo Hall. The company appeared in full dress uniform, and a large number of ladies graced the occasion. After the dancing the party adjourned to a tempting supper.

WILLIAM LOOMIS, of No. 284 East Twenty-fifth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries received last Wednesday, while he was at work in the wire factory at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

PHILIP MCDUNN yesterday afternoon was assaulted in his shop in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by JAMES MCDONALD, and severely injured about the head by blows from a hammer. MCDUNN was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer WOODRUFF, of the Twentieth Precinct, and the assailant having been arrested, was committed to await the result of his victim's wounds.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 139 Greene-street, over the remains of PATRICK WHALEN, aged 34, and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of intemperance and *delirium tremens*. Deceased had been knocked down recently in a street brawl, but the Coroner could find no trace of injuries.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have purchased Hart's Island of the General Government for $75,000. It is intended to use it as a "Potter's Field." The buildings erected by the General Government on the island during the war, and which still remain, are said to have cost over $100,000.

HANNAH BROWN, a colored woman, aged 30, was committed to the Penitentiary on the 16th ult. for some minor offence, and died in the hospital of that prison, on Sunday, from unknown causes. Coroner ROLLINS intends to hold the necessary investigation.

A fire occurred yesterday in an old frame building in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, when it was entirely destroyed; loss, $1,000. The edifice belonged to the Carmen estate, and the flames are due to a defective flue.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, aged 65, and a resident of South Bergen, N. J., was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday, in Cortlandt-street, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

THOMAS COFFEY, of No. 143 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by a beam falling on him while he was at work on Pier No. 11, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CORNELIUS DALY, who lives at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from a new building in Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was severely hurt. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

MARGARET HORNE, of No. 106 Cherry-street, was run over in James-slip yesterday afternoon by a truck driven by WILLIAM SHAMBLIN. Her ankle was seriously hurt. The driver was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police.

At 5:30 P. M. yesterday a fire was caused in the store of Mrs. WOLFRIED, No. 128 Third-avenue, by some goods coming in contact with the gas-jet in the window. Damage slight.

The fire at 4 P. M., in the apartment of EDWARD NOONAN, on the fifth floor of the tenement-house, No. 344 East Twenty-third-street, was caused by an overheated stove and did but slight damage.

A child playing with matches yesterday afternoon, in the apartment of FRANCIS O'NEILL, on the first floor of No. 183 Mott-street, caused an alarm of fire by igniting some clothing. The damage was slight.

At 9 P. M. a fire was discovered in the cellar of the store of O. D. CASE, No. 344 Bowery. It was quickly extinguished and the damage of $100 was caused almost exclusively by smoke.

A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 197 Orchard-street in the stable of JOHN SMITH, and in the shoemaker-shop of CHRISTIAN SCHAEFFER. Loss $200.

Brooklyn.

A two-story frame house in the rear of No. 205 Sands-street was found to be on fire shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The house is occupied by six families. JEREMIAH WHELAN and his wife ELLEN went to bed on Sunday night in a doubtful condition; left the candle burning upon a washstand, and in some way the light communicated with the bedding, which caught fire. The smell of the smoke attracted Policeman CLAPP, of the Forty-second Precinct, to the spot just in time to save the lives of WHELAN and his wife, and a boarder named MICHAEL MURPHY. The two former were severely burned, and were taken to the City Hospital. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors, the damage to the house and furniture amounting to about $100.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two children who were suffocated at the fire No. 65 North Fourth-street, E. D., on the morning of the 20th inst., was concluded last night. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the two children, WILLIAM and EMMA THORNE, came to their death from suffocation by smoke from the burning of the building No. 65 North Fourth-street at the time stated, and said fire was the work of an unknown incendiary; and we find that the means of escape, in case of fire, were insufficient." The jury thank officer EDWARD BROWN for his gallant conduct on the morning of the fire.

Officer HOLLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, last evening, arrested WM. EDWARDS on a charge of attempting his (the officer's) life. It appears that the prisoner and two companions were standing in front of JACOB MORCH's jewelry store, in Grand-street, E. D., acting in a suspicious manner. The officer having observed their conduct, went up to them and attempted to arrest them, when EDWARDS drew a navy revolver upon him, and endeavored to shoot him. The officer disarmed him, however, and took him to the Station-house, where a formidable knife was found on his person. The two companions of the prisoner made their escape in a butcher's cart. The vigilance of the officer undoubtedly prevented the robbery of Mr. MORCH's store.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, is to preach the sermon at the consecration of Bishop LITTLEJOHN. The other Bishops who are to be present on the occasion are those of New-York, Western New-York, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Pittsburg, Maine and Oregon. The arrangements for the ceremony are all completed. The service will commence in the Church of Holy Trinity at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Dr. A. NELSON BELL will read a paper on the "Flowers of the Sea" before the Long Island Historical Society this evening.

A petition from thirty-seven responsible citizens of East New-York was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, praying for annexation to the City of Brooklyn.

There will be a temperance meeting in the Church on the Heights this evening, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. EDDY and CUYLER.

New-Jersey.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, upon the arrival of the train from Newark at the New-Jersey Depot, in Jersey City, Mr. SIDNEY A. COOPER, a passenger, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain while passing out of the car. The operations of the thief were witnessed by another passenger, who seized him, and, with the help of others, detained him until an officer could be called. The watch, however, had disappeared into the hands, it is supposed, of an accomplice. The thief was taken to the Police Station, where he gave his name as MICHAEL WALTERS. He was held for examination.

A man named JAMES KENNEDY was arrested for drunkenness, by Officer SEEBACH, in Jersey City, last evening, and his condition being altogether too much stupefied for easy locomotion, in attempting to remove his prisoner to the Station-house, the officer encountered a severe opposition from a number of men who were in the prisoner's company. By the aid of several citizens, however, the prisoner was taken out of the hands of the mob and conveyed to the Station-house, together with JAMES DOLAN, one of his attempted rescuers, who was committed to answer the charge of resisting an officer.

The case of YORK vs. VANDERBEEK, an action brought to recover damages for illegal arrest, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, before Judge BEDLE, yesterday, by the jury bringing a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff was arrested in September last while engaged in an effort to remove the hulk of a vessel, owned by him, from the sunken lands of the defendant, Mr. VANDERBEEK. The Court held that the action of the latter in arresting Mr. YORK for trespass upon his property was justifiable, and the jury were, therefore, directed to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The case will be appealed.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company leased from the State of New-Jersey, in the early part of 1867, certain lands in Hudson County, near Communipaw, for which the annual rental was to be $5,000, which sum was to be paid on the first day of April of each year, or if any adverse claimant should appear, that the rents should be paid into the Supreme Court of the State until the title should be determined. On the first day of April, 1868, a demand was made by the Comptroller for the payment of the $5,000, but the Company have not yet, and do not seem disposed to pay. The subject has been referred to by the Comptroller in his annual report, but it is not known what action will be taken to recover payment.

A large deficiency is said to have been discovered in the accounts of the Fourth Collection District of New-Jersey, embracing Paterson, and a large number of blanks have been sent out from the Collector's office, demanding payment of taxes back as far as 1863. Many persons to whom these notices have been sent have lost their receipts, and there has been no little excitement among tax-payers. It appears upon investigation, that the deficiency occurred at the time when Mr. AYRES was Collector of the district, and Mr. C. M. K. PAULISON, District Deputy. As the sureties of these gentlemen are responsible men, the deficiency will, it is said, be paid over to the Government without delay.

The case of DONNELLY vs. WHELAN, which was tried at the October term, and the verdict of the jury set aside by the Court, came up for a new trial. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $100 from the defendant, who became surety with one RUSSELL SMITH for the payment of that sum for a team of mules. The jury at the last term brought in a verdict for the defendant, when a new trial was ordered. The verdict was given yesterday in favor of the plaintiff.

A serious accident occurred yesterday morning in Broad-street, Newark, to Mr. BROWN, an Irvington milkman. He was about taking some milk into a house, when his horse took fright and started off; and in attempting to catch him was knocked down by the animal. The wheels of the cart ran over his body in the region of the abdomen, inflicting what it is feared will be serious injury. He was taken home.

Mr. JOSEPH HARFWOOD, a constable residing at East Newark, died suddenly on Saturday evening from heart disease. He had been on the day preceding attending to his duties in Court at Hudson City, and was then in good health. He was about 60 years of age and leaves a family.

A butcher doing business at No. 67 Tichenor-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday for having brutally assaulted a tenant named JOSEPH SEANDEL, and his wife. SEANDEL had a thumb nearly bitten off, and he is otherwise so severely injured that his life is despaired of. His wife also lies in a dangerous condition. The offending party and a man named JACOB LOWERY, an alleged accomplice, are in jail for the offence.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newark, yesterday, JAMES TABLE, JOHN HORN and JOHN U. SAWYER pleaded guilty to charges of assault and battery; JOHN A. SIGMOND, JAMES NOLAN and FRANCIS MCCORMICK, charged with the same offence, pleaded not guilty; FRANCIS A. BACON was tried and found guilty of larceny and receiving.

A German named LOUIS STONO, whose name is translated "Corner Stone," was found guilty at the Passaic Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of having assaulted SOLOMON JOSEPHS. CHRISTIANA MILLER and EUGENE BUSH, convicted of larcenies, were sentenced respectively to six and twelve months' imprisonment.

A number of new cars were taken through Jersey City yesterday, to be placed upon the track of the new Pavonia Horse Railroad.

Mr. H. A. EMERY, a merchant, shot himself through the head, at his residence, in Clinton, a few days since. Financial difficulties are supposed to have been the cause.

The Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad is now in the hands of Mr. M. R. DENNIS. The bondholders had foreclosed on the property. The road will be shortly in excellent running condition.

A DUEL WITH KNIVES.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a difficulty occurred in the French market between ANTONIO UPAS, residing at No. 297 Old Levee-street, and LEON CENTENERAS, which resulted in an agreement to cross the river, and settle the matter in a duel with knives. The men met at a point a little back of the river, and just below Algiers. At almost the first pass with the dangerous weapons, UPAS received a dangerous, and it may be, a fatal stab in the right breast. He was brought back to his residence and a physician called in who dressed the wound. His condition is regarded as very critical.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 21.*

From the action of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention the Richmond *Dispatch* infers that the Northern Democracy will no longer attempt to save the South from negro suffrage, or fight upon the question of the constitutionality, or the justice, or the expediency of the reconstruction measures.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. The stock market opens steady. Erie, 26; Illinois, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11½d.@11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.@11⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

Common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds quiet and steady. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull. There is some business doing in Cotton, to arrive, sales being made this morning at 11½d. ℔ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady, and prices are unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

Consols 93⅜ for both money and the account. American securities dull.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 25.

There is but little business doing to-day in United States Five-twenties. Sales were made at 79 5-16 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 75¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 26; Illinois, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat 9s. 10d.@10s. ℔ cental. Corn, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer at 72s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 74s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firmer; Refined, 1s. 10d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 9d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 25.

Petroleum, 50@50¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 42c.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—The market closed easier at the following quotations: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 132½f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 135½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

TOBACCO firm and prices unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR quiet and prices unchanged. WHEAT heavy; common to prime Fall, $1 35@$1 85; common Spring, No. 2, $1 37. CORN firm; choice White and Yellow, 72c.; mixed grades, 65c. OATS quiet; choice Black and White, 61c.@63c.; mixed grades, 58c.@60c. BARLEY firmer at $1 80@$2 for prime to choice Iowa and Illinois, and $2 05 for Fancy Iowa and Minnesota. RYE declining; sales at $1 26. WHISKY heavy and nominally 90c.@95c. PORK firm at $31; delivered in February, $30 50. BULK MEATS firm and active; loose Dry Salt Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, packed in sugar hogsheads, and fancy-packed Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; loose Shoulders, Hams, Rib Sides, Clear Sides, to arrive, 12¼c.@15¼c.; for Clear Rib Sides at Chicago, 15¼c.@15½c.; loose, 15½c.; Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Clear Sides and Sweet-pickled Hams at Canton, 12¾c.@16¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 19c. LARD firm; in Tierces, 19c. HOGS firm at $10 25@$10 75 dividing on 200 and 250 lbs. CATTLE unchanged. SHEEP, $1 25@$7 ℔ head for inferior to extra. RECEIPTS for the day—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye and 1,180 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 25.

Exchange on New-York firm at 70 premium. FLOUR quiet. Spring Extras, $5 25@$8 25. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and steady at $1 19@$1 21; No. 2 firm and advanced 1c.@1¼c.; sales at $1 13½. CORN steady and firm; New, 54¼c.; Old Ear 55c. for cash, and 70c. buyer in May. OATS less active; No. 2 at 53½c.@54c. RYE in fair demand; ½c.@1c. higher; No. 1 at $1 16½@$1 17. BARLEY firm and steady; sales No. 1 at $1 80. WHISKY dull at 93c. PORK active at $30@$30 25 for cash; $30 50, buyer February; $30, seller February and March. BULK MEATS firm; Short Ribs, 15¼c.; shoulders, 11¼c. HAMS steady and firm at 15¼c.@15½c. LARD advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at 19¼c.@19½c. DRESSED HOGS less active, and firmer at $12 50@$13. LIVE HOGS firm and steady; fair to medium shipping, $10 10@$10 50. CATTLE nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—12,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON unsettled and nominal; Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts since Saturday, 5,720 bales; exports, 3,548 bales. Gold, 135¾. Exchange—Sterling, 148¼; Commercial, 147¼@148¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. SUGAR steady; Common, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¼c.@13c.; Yellow Clarified, 14¼c.@15c. MOLASSES steady; Common, 60c.@64c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 71c.@73c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN active at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 68c.@70c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY dull; Prime, $24. PORK active at $31 75@$32. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD quiet and firm; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 95c.@$1 02½. COFFEE steady; Fair, 14¼c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¼c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. CORN in better demand at 57c.@58c. for Ear and 70c. for Shelled. RYE firmer and higher; No. 1 at $1 43; held at $1 45@$1 46. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull. WHISKY steady at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS firmer and higher; Mess PORK saleable at 30c; held at 31c. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 15c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides held ½c. higher. BACON firmer and scarce; sales, 119 hhds. at 14c. for Shoulders, 17¼c. for Clear Rib and 18c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19c. GREEN MEATS sold at 11¾c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Sides and 15½c. for Hams; the market is strong and held firmly at 20c., with little inquiry. GOLD, 134. EXCHANGE, firm.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON steady and firm; Middling Uplands, 28½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $10@$11 25; City Mills Superfine, $ 25@$7; do. Extra, $7 75@$10; do. Family, $12 25@$12 50; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 50@$9 25; do. Family, $9 75@$10. WHEAT dull; sales Prime Valley Red at $2 10@$2 30. CORN firm; Prime White, 85c.@86c.; Yellow, 86c.@87c. OATS dull at 70c.@74c. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 45. MESS PORK firm at $31@$33 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@16c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 20c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls., at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; White Canada at $2 05@$2 25 as to quality. CORN quiet; No. 1 $1 05. OATS are selling in small lots at 83c. for Western. BARLEY quiet; Canadian, $2@$2 05. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 65c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT neglected. CORN in fair demand; sales 20 cars New, mostly at 78c. on the track. OATS inactive and nominal. RYE asking $1 35. BARLEY held at $1 85@$1 90. PEAS quiet; sales 1,500 bushels fair Canada at $1 25. SEEDS in good demand for Clover, quoted at $9 for medium. PORK firm at $31. LARD firm at 19½c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $12 50@$13. HIGHWINES held at $1. GRAIN in store—Wheat, 467,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 164,000 bushels; Rye, 124,000 bushels; Barley, 46,000 bushels; Peas, 1,600 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 35 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf at $6@$17 25. COTTON, 26½c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c., all loose. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 62@63c. OATS, 63@65c. RYE, $1 47½@$1 50. WHISKY—Raw, free, $1.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR inactive; prices unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 20¾; No. 2 at $1 14½; No. 3 at $1 05. OATS firm; No. 2 at 49c. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE firm; No. 1 at $1 12. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firm and prices unchanged. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 75@$13. RECEIPTS for two days—7,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON in light demand at 29c.@30c. for Middling Upland. CLOVERSEED active at $8 75@$9 25. FLAXSEED, $2 65. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 50; Minnesota do., $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $8 25@$9; Ohio, $9@$10; Fancy, $11@$12. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $1 75@$1 90; Amber, $1 95@$2; White, $2 10@$2 20. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS unchanged; Western, 75c. PETROLEUM, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 97c.@$1 01.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

The supply of Cattle this week is large, but the weight of beef is less than it was last week. The inquiry is only moderate, and except for the best Extras the prices are lower; sales to-day about 1,250 head at 8c.@9c. for Heifers, 6½c.@7½c. for Common, 8c.@9c. for Good to Extra and 9½c.@9¾c. for best Extra. SHEEP continued in good demand at 6½c.@7½c., and Lambs mixed with Extra fat Sheep at 7c.@8c.; sales, 5,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

BEEVES in fair demand at former rates; 1,700 head sold at 9½c.@10c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8c.@9c. for Fair to Good; 5c.@7c. ℔ ℔. gross for Common. SHEEP higher; 8,000 were sold at 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔. gross. HOGS are held firmly; 2,000 were sold at $15 50@$16 ℔ cwt., net.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull and nominal at 27½c.@28c.; receipts since Saturday, 1,756 bales; exports, 2,133 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 68c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $31 50. LARD, 20½c.@21¼c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Sides, 17¼c. DRESSED HOGS, $12 50.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $6. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer; 65½c. for No. 1 and 60¾c. for rejected. OATS unchanged. BARLEY—No. 1 Michigan in demand at $1 75. RYE dull. DRESSED HOGS firm and active at $12.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull, unsettled and lower; sales, 350 bales; buyers offering 28c.; sellers asking 29c.; receipts, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 25.

TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 51½c.@52c. Crude advanced to $3 25@$3 40. RESIN active; Strained, $2. TAR advanced to $2 60. COTTON declined to 26½c.@27c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT quiet; sales at $1 72½; good shipping, $1 75@$1 77½; Choice, $1 75. Legal tenders, 74¾.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON depressed; closed dull and drooping; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 1,610 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON market dull and heavy; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 326 bales; Middlings, 26c.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON entirely nominal; nothing doing; receipts, 3,068 bales; exports, 1,428 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57½. Gold, 135¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 12	Hamburg	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Jan. 26	New-York	Hamburg
Celia	Jan. 26	New-York	London
Kangaroo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Eagle	Jan. 28	New-York	Havana
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for such letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 25.—In steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen—H. Dierkmann, John Muller, Victor Pollterd, Meta Oestjen, Emma Oestendyk and child, Cicelie Macardy, G. F. Victor, F. Jansson, M. Steenbeck, Wm. Pessels, B. Henry Cohen, Charles Dacke, Frederick Prime, Carl Kesselbach, A. Churchman, U. Fourand and wife, D. Klein, L. Solig, J. Rogers, P. Nellie, C. B. Oulter, C. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 5 13 | Moon rises.. 4 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 03 | Gov. Island. 5 54 | Hell Gate.... 6 19

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Lookout, Nugent, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Reynolds, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Augustina, (Br.,) Bernier, Penarth Roads for orders, Hewlett & Torrance; G. B. Covert, Bogart, Savannah, P. I. Nevius & Son; Atkinson, Means, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Ironside, Tapley, Arica, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Salina, (Br.,) Lind, Para and Maranham, R. L. Amsinck & Co.; Ontario, (Br.,) Hendrick, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; San Juan, (Br.,) Mahoney, Palermo, Fabbri & Chauncey; Mary Lowell, Van Reynegan, Vera Cruz, Peterson & Barjon.

Schooners G. B. Somes, Post, Nassau River, Fla., via Savannah, Bryan & Peace; G. M. Baggs, Cole, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Othello, Eldridge, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; America, Reynolds, Bristol; H. W. Jackson & Son; Abraham Lincoln, Dill, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; R. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; O. O. Aiken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow Jan. 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 325 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds almost the entire passage. Jan. —, 150 miles E. of Nantucket, signalized a Hamburg steamer bound E.; same time, passed steamship Acadia, hence for Glasgow. 24th, 30 miles E. of Nantucket, passed a Cunard steamship bound E.; same date, 60 miles E. of Nantucket, passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; same date, 45 miles E. of Nantucket, passed brig Scotland, bound W., with loss of foretopgallantmast.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton Jan. 12, with mdse. and 231 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales entire passage. Jan. 15, had a hurricane, lasting for 6 hours. Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., lat. 44 15 N., lon. 55 15 W., passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. Jan. 23, at 4 A. M., lat. 40 55, lon. 64 15, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Jan. 9, with mdse. and 85 passengers to National Steamship Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship R. C. Knight, Dents, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, New-Orleans Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had strong N. E. gales in the gulf.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Ocean Express, (of Boston,) Horton, Grand Canary Islands 29 ds., in ballast to Samuel G. Reed. Has had heavy weather E. of the Gulf, and was 12 ds. N. of Bermuda, with strong northerly winds and calms.

Bark Bohpee, (of Liverpool,) Wythe, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray. Crossed the equator Dec. 20, in lon. 35; and has been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Fortune, (of Carthagena,) Howard, Carthagena Nov. 3, via Aspinwall Dec. 1, and Key West Jan. 10, with fustic, cotton-seed, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Put into Aspinwall with rudder disabled and short of provisions. Jan. 3 the first mate, Charles Myers, and the second mate, Karl Seliman, got into an altercation and stabbed each other, inflicting severe wounds, and was obliged to put into Key West for assistance. The men were sent to hospital; the second mate was not expected to recover at date of sailing.

Bark Hayde, (N. G.,) Steffen, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to R. D. Morgan & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and has been 8 ds. to the north of the latitude of Bermuda.

Bark Moss Glen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Expert, for Portland.

Bark Canada, (of Quebec,) Correvia, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with bark Buskantent, (Br.,) for England.

Bark Yokohama, Paul, Yokohama 117 ds., with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Crossed the equator in Pacific Nov. 5, passed Cape Horn Dec. 11, and crossed the equator in Atlantic Jan. 2.

Bark Express, (N. G.,) Darmer, Malaga 53 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Fred Bliss, (of Camden, Me.,) Sherman, Palermo Nov. 18, and Gibraltar Dec. 14, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy weather after leaving the straits; lost and split sails.

Brig Georgiana F. Geary, Conklin, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Holcombe & Murray.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisholm, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Danforth Knowlton—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Omaha, Toothaker, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. Champion, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Gavel, Ponce P. R., Jan. 7, via East Harbor, T. I., 11th, with salt to E. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to C. F. Penleton & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 29 20, lon. 67 30, on the passage out, fell in with the bark Castarelli, of York, Me., from Turk's Island for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took off the crew, 11 in number, and landed them at St. Thomas. The bark sunk soon after the crew were taken off.

Schr. Dorado, (of Harwich,) Allen, Gata Island, San Blas, via Key West 9 ds., with cocoa nuts to James A. Stetson & Co. Put into Key West in consequence of the death of the master and first mate (E. A. Nickerson) at sea.

Schr. John Lymeburner, (of Brooksville,) Grant, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bryan & Peace.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to W. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Hattie Paige, Haley, Darien, Ga., 12 ds., with rice to Phillips & Brown.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Drinkwater, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with rice to Phillips & Brown.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, (of Brewster, Mass.,) Baldridge, St. Kitts 15 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Marion Gage, Sheppard, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Bunnell, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Ella S. Barnes, Avery, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. R. C. Terry, Birdsall, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disbrow, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, Crammer, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal for Harlem.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Berry, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Stedman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Westcott, Gardner, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. George Bunnell, Smith, Virginia, for Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Hare, Stokes, Virginia.

Schr. Washington, Wright, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Benson Allen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Norwalk, Mason, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Panama, Ward, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Coswin, Bridgeport.

Schr. Herschel, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. E. P. Godwin, Corwin, Stamford.

Schr. G. P. Deputy, Ray, Connecticut River.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Korea, Hall, Providence.

SANDY HOOK. Sundown—Wind fresh E. W., cloudy.

BELOW—Schr. Spara, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25—Arr. brig W. M. Bash, from Cardenas.

Sld. brig Burns, for New-York; schrs. M. D. Haskell, for Boston; Minerva, for Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25—Passed out, brigs Morse and Mary Celeste, from Norfolk for Barbados.

NORFOLK, Jan. 25—Arr. Br. steamship Darien, from Mobile for Liverpool, short of coal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25—Arr. North German Lloyds steamship Saxonia, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25—Arr. ship Queen of Beauty, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25—Arr. yesterday, steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; ship County Peyton, from Glasgow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Eastern Chief, (Br.,) Sewall, which arrived on the 24th from Singapore, is consigned to George F. Bulley, and not as before reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The ship Francisco Alvarez, from San Salvador, Capt. Alexander, bound to Valparaiso, from Port Gamble, with lumber, was wrecked on Mungera Island, one of the Gambia group, on the 2d of October last. The vessel is a total loss. Seven men of the crew arrived here from Tahiti by the French transport Chocat. It is rumored that the ship Viceroy, from Liverpool for San Francisco, was burned off the coast of North America, but the report cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Spoken, &c.

Katie Ranger—schr., bound S., Jan. 12, lat. 25, lon. 70.

Lightning—Br. ship, from China for London, Jan. 2, lat. 3 10 S., lon. 32 30.

Rambler—bark, of Pictou, from Boston, bound S., Jan. 12, lat. 22, lon. 66 20.

Young Australia—Br. ship, from Boston bay for London, Dec. 31, lat. 25 N., lon. 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 8, schr. Hortensia, for New-York, 10g.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—The steamship Siam, which sailed from New-York Jan. 13, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—The steamship Hermann, which sailed from New-York Jan. 14, arrived at this port to-day.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the bark A. W. Stevens, at Singapore, and the "Sachem," at Shanghai, have been obliged to discharge their cargoes and go into dock for repairs.

WINTER CLOTHING!

LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Stylish Overcoats - - - - $13 00
Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - - 10 00

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
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FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,

and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock,

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN

Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTSMAN, RICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN WATCHES.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES (INCLUDING THE POPE'S) OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicine. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 [illegible]; 24 pounds, $18. Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 50. Copies of cures may be had gratis. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Also, IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia; ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House; and A. E. MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 8 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A competent female to wait upon ladies.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 25, 1868.

MY DEAR DR. MARSH:

As a simple act of justice and gratitude to you, I wish to say publicly that if any one afflicted with hernia will correspond with me, I will gladly testify what I know and have seen of the wonderful effect of your treatment in my own family. Very truly yours,

EDWARD L. DROWN,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, Conn.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.